The Courier-Journal.

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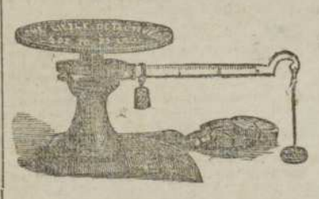
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THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS.—*For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, generally warmer cloudy weather, with rain, variable winds, mostly northerly, diminishing followed by increasing pressure.*

THE mean temperature in this city yesterday was 32.3°.

GEN. GRANT has gone to Florida. His health continues poor.

IT is reported that PRENTICE TILLER has been captured at a point in Kansas.

THERE is but little hope that Bishop CLARKSON will recover from his present illness.

THE foot and mouth disease is epidemic in the cattle district about Neosha Falls, Kansas.

THE southern and central portions of California are flooded. The weather is stormy.

NEW ORLEANS is very much discouraged over the financial result of the winter turf sports.

CAPT. GEO. M. ADAMS has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Register of the Land Office.

IT is probable that the inquiry into the management of the Anchorage Asylum will be concluded to-day.

PRINCE VICTOR, the only legitimate pretender to the French throne, is going to England on a visit to EUGENIE.

HUMPHREY CRITTENDEN, who murdered GEORGE HUTCHINSON in Scott county, has been found guilty and sentenced to hang.

OSMAN DIGMA refuses to talk about peace to Gen. GRAHAM, and the latter is moving out from Suakim in battle array.

THE Parnellites, after Easter, will begin a united agitation in Ireland to aid in securing an amendment to the Irish Land Act.

THE failures for the past week are 272, of which 216 are in the United States and 56 in Canada. The increase for the United States 23 and for Canada 14.

FRANK RANDE, with a half-dozen other names, who has killed his man twenty times, set a good example for all murderers yesterday by hanging himself.

A LETTER from Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, to be found in another column, will be read with interest by his many friends in Kentucky and the South.

JEROME COLLINS, the naturalist of the Jeannette expedition, whose remains were taken from the valley of the Lena, on the Siberian coast, to Cork, will be buried there.

THE Talbott Bill, regulating the price of licenses to sell whisky at retail, seems to be having a rough time of it in the House. The bare mention of the subject yesterday converted the legislative temple into a modern Bedlam.

PAYMASTER C. S. BARTLETT, of the C., B. and Q. railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, left his office a few days since without locking his safe. The company lost $27,000 by the carelessness and BARTLETT lost his situation.

JUDGE ALFRED T. POPE, whose name has been mentioned several times by a morning paper in connection with the race for Mayor, desires us to state that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for that or any other office.

IN the House, the bill providing for the better preservation of the public health—it provides for the appointment of local boards of health by County Judges, Mayors of cities, Town Councils and Boards of Trustees for the abatement of nuisances, etc.—has been made the special order for next Friday.

HON. WM. HENRY SMITH, General Agent of the Western Associated Press, in his testimony before the Senate committee, threw light on the relations existing between the Telegraph Company and the Press Association. His evidence should be carefully studied by those who howl "monopoly," and that, all because they don't know what they are talking about.

IN the Reichstag yesterday the death of Herr LASKER was announced, whereupon Herr RICKERT (Independent), speaking, as he explained, on the order of the day, expressed thanks in the name of LASKER'S friends for the many tokens of sympathy received. He was particularly grateful to the American Congress for the action of the House of Representatives. These remarks called out a storm of disapproval from the opposition.

Kesher Shel Barzel.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—The Grand Lodge of the Jewish Benevolent Order of Kesher Shel Barzel, District No. 4, is in session here. One hundred delegates are present, representing lodges in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Canada. President Samuel J. Lowenstein, of Evansville, Ind., delivered the annual address. The usual reports were made. After disbursing $38,000 the treasury has a cash balance of $6,000. The General Grand Lodge, Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, Grand Master, begins its annual session Sunday. A banquet will be given Tuesday.

A Rough-and-Tumble.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The sequel to the Sullivan-Robinson knock-out last night occurred this afternoon at the Baldwin Hotel. Several of the Sullivan Combination, including Steve Taylor, were sitting in the bar-room, when Robinson and some friends entered. After an interchange of salutations Taylor made a contemptuous remark about Robinson. The latter retorted, and Taylor led off, catching Robinson under the ear, knocking him down. They clinched, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. Friends separated them. It is stated that Robinson's expulsion from the Olympic Club will be unanimously voted.

Sale of Racers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 7.—The *American's* Mobile, Ala., special says Capt. Wm. Cottrell, the noted horse-racer, has sold to Samuel Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a half interest in fourteen two-year-olds, one each by Great Tom and Bob Woolley, two by Rebel and the remainder by Buckden. The price was $13,800. This is the largest sale of racers ever made in Alabama.

JOHN C. SHEFFIELD, of Bellevue, Ohio, has been appointed by the County Commissioners as County Treasurer, to succeed Van Fleet, the defaulting Treasurer.

MISS ANTHONY'S WISHES.

She Tells Ben. Butler She Hopes to Visit Him at the White House.

The House Committee Reports Favorably on War Claims and Recommends an Appropriation.

Gen. Grant Goes to the Land of Flowers to Benefit His Failing Health.

The German Minister at Washington Receives the Lasker Resolutions Back From Germany.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House Committee on War Claims to-day submitted a favorable report on the bill regarding the allowance of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, and recommended the appropriation of $229,170 84 to settle the last claims audited at the Treasury Department. From the committee's report it appears that the total number of claims filed under the act was 53,505, the amount involved being $38,084,086 55.

These claims are proportioned among the various States interested as follows: Tennessee, 15-30; Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland, 3-30 each; Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, 1-30 each, and Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kansas the remaining 1-30. Tennessee claimed $19,042,039 27, and has been paid $2,150,791 80. Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland each claimed $3,808,406 65, and were each paid $430,158 36. Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia each claimed $1,260,478 88, and each were paid $143,386 12, and Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kansas received for equal distribution $143,386 12 of $1,269,468 88 claimed. February, 1884, there were 9,770 of the war claims in the Quartermaster General's office undisposed of, but 2,355 were in the hands of special agents for investigation and report.

WHEN HE'S PRESIDENT

MISS ANTHONY HOPES TO CALL AND SEE BEN BUTLER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The delegates to the National Women's Suffrage Convention called upon President Arthur in a body yesterday afternoon, in response to his invitation, and were very pleasantly received by him. The President personally conducted the ladies through the house. As they entered the White House they met Gen. Butler, who was about to come out. Miss Susan B. Anthony, the President of the convention, introduced all of the ladies to Gen. Butler, remarking to some of the younger delegates, and particularly to those from the Southern States, that Gen. Butler had always been a friend to the cause of woman. Gen. Butler shook hands with each of them, saying, as he was about departing, "I hope to see you all again."

"I hope you will," answered Miss Anthony, "and I hope some day to lead these and other ladies to call on you in this very house when you will be President."

SENATE NOTES.

A FATHERLESS BILL—CHANGING THE QUORUM OF THE UNITED STATES COURT—A RELIEF BILL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate to-day Messrs. Williams and Beck had a bill withdrawn from the Military Committee. It was to regulate the retirement of army officers. Mr. Beck introduced it a few days ago during the absence of his colleague. It had been handed him by a young man, who said Mr. Williams desired its introduction. Mr. Williams denied all knowledge of the measure this morning, and neither he nor Mr. Beck, under the circumstances, would undertake to father it, and the bill was withdrawn. The Kentucky Senators are now anxious to find the young man who imposed upon them.

The bill changing the quorum of the United States Supreme Court was passed after a brief debate. It makes the quorum five instead of six, and prohibits the Justices from sitting on cases which they have tried in courts below.

The remainder of the day was taken up by the consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Maurice Grivot. This bill was opposed by Messrs. Conger and Ingalls and supported by Messrs. Cockrell, Cameron (Wis.) and Jackson. It was passed by 40 yeas to 9 nays. The amount involved is $900, which was taken from the Louisiana National Bank by the order of Gen. Banks during the military occupation of New Orleans in the war of the rebellion. The point raised against the measure was that the claim was barred by limitation, and that to pass it would establish a bad precedent and lead to untold numbers of similar claims.

Those who voted nay were: Conger, Dawes, Harrison, Hawley, Lapham, McMillan, Palmer, Platt and Mitchell.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

MAKING A TRIP.

GEN. GRANT GOES TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS FOR HIS HEALTH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gen. Grant passed through Washington this morning en route South, for the benefit of his health, which his physicians think will be improved by the climate of Florida. Secretary Chandler, upon learning of the proposed trip, at once tendered Gen. Grant the use of the Dispatch or Tallapoosa to convey him to his destination. The offer was politely declined by the General on the ground that he had made other arrangements, but rumor has it that he was afraid to trust himself at sea in a United States vessel.

Owing to the early hour at which the train containing Gen. Grant and party reached here this morning there was no demonstration at the depot. One or two personal friends called to pay their respects and tender good wishes for a beneficial journey.

WHAT RANDALL SAYS

IN REGARD TO THE CHANCES OF THE PASSING OF MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Randall said to an intimate friend last evening: "The Morrison bill will have no chance in the House, and even should it pass in that body, it would be overwhelmingly defeated in the Senate. It can be put down as settled beyond all doubt there will be no tariff legislation during the present session. There will be some efforts made by members from wool-growing districts to secure more protection, but it will be impossible to do anything for them. They will have to grin and bear it, consoled by the reflection that they are suffering for the good of the party. We can't afford to open up any question bearing on the tariff, at least not this year."

HOME AGAIN.

THE GERMAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON RECEIVES THE LASKER RESOLUTIONS BACK FROM GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Herr Von Esendecker, German Minister, said today that he had just received from the German Government the resolutions of condolence which were passed by the American Congress on the death of Herr Lasker, and would forward them, as well as the accompanying letter transmitted from Prince Bismarck, to the Department of State in a few days. He added that he had no communication or understanding whatever with the Foreign Affairs Committee in regard to the matter. He proposed to deal entirely with the Department of State. The letter of Prince Bismarck returning the resolutions, he said, had already been published in substance, but in addition it expressed Bismarck's regret that he felt compelled, under the circumstances, to return the resolutions.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE NAME OF THE NEW TERRITORY DECIDED UPON—THE NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT BILL—MORE LAND-GRANT FORFEITURES DECIDED UPON.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Territories has agreed to give the name of "Lincoln" to the new Territory which it is proposed to make out of the northern portion of Dakota. The committee also considered the resolution providing for an inquiry into certain alleged irregularities in the organization of the Legislature of New Mexico. The advisability of sending a subcommittee to the Territory to make an investigation was decided against for the present, the committee directing the Chairman first to call upon the executive departments and Governor of the Territory for the information in their possession. Senator Harrison also received a dispatch from Gov. Sheldon, of New Mexico, stating that the organization of the Legislature was strictly regular and according to law.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on Library, this morning, took up and discussed informally the Newspaper Copyright Bill. It seemed to be the general impression of the members of the committee that as the matter opened up a new and important question, the fullest information obtainable should be had, and with this object in view the leading journalists and newspaper proprietors will be called upon to give their views to the committee at an early day.

The House Committee on Public Lands today decided unanimously to recommend the forfeiture of the land granted the Atlantic and Pacific railroad lying east of the junction of that road with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and lying west of Mojave, California, and which has not been patented to the road. Mr. Anderson moved that the entire grant to the road be forfeited, but the proposition received but two votes, that of himself and Mr. Shaw. The lands amount to about 40,000,000 acres. The road has earned about 10,000,000 acres.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has agreed to report a bill regulating the letting of mail contracts. It requires that the bonds of contractors be approved by the postmasters along the proposed route; that the Postmaster General shall not be bound to consider the proposal of any person who has attempted to defraud the Post-office Department, and that hereafter no sub-letting or transfer of any mail contracts shall be permitted unless the annual compensation under the contract for the services shall exceed $1,000, and in no case without the consent of the Postmaster General.

Representative Money was directed to report favorably his bill for the readjustment, from July 1, 1884, of compensation to be paid railroads for the transportation of mails.

THE SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

THE BILL PROVIDING FOR THE DIVISION OF A PORTION OF THEIR RESERVATION INTO SEPARATE RESERVATIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Dawes has reported to the Senate from the select committee arpointed to examine into the condition of the Sioux Indians of Dakota the original bill to provide for the division of a portion of the reservation of the Indians of that Territory into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment by the Indians of the title to the remainder. In consideration of this relinquishment, the seventh article of the treaty of 1868, securing to them the benefits of education, shall continue in force twenty years from the date of the passage of the act. The Secretary of the Interior shall purchase and supply them with milch cows not exceeding 25,000 and bulls not exceeding 1,000, and $1,000,000 shall be set apart as a permanent fund for their benefit to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. One-half of such interest to be applied to the promotion of industrial and other suitable education for the Indians, and the other half in such manner and for such purpose as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time deem most likely to contribute to their advancement in civilization and towards self-support. The bill also provides that the lands acquired by this act, except American Island, in the Missouri river, shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the Homestead acts, at uniform price of 50 cents per acre, in four annual payments, and the money thus obtained shall be set apart to increase the permanent fund for the benefit of the Indians. It provides that American Island be donated to the city of Chamberlain, Dakota, for public park purposes.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

THE HOPKINSVILLE POST-OFFICE—FAST MAIL TRAINS—THE WHISKY BILL—PERSONAL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A petition will be filed in the Post-office Department from about 40 citizens of Hopkinsville, asking for the removal of John B. Gowan, the postmaster of that town, on the ground of incompetency. The friends of Mr. Gowan here claim that the petitioners do not represent the best class of the people of Hopkinsville, and that it is a scheme of Crumbaugh and others to oust Mr. Gowan.

Postmaster General Gresham will go to New York to-night, and will be a passenger from that city to Chicago on the fast mail train, which will leave to-morrow night, and will run through to Chicago in twenty-seven hours. This train is to be composed exclusively of postal cars. Mail pouches will be delivered and received at intermediate stations without stopping the train. It is understood to be probable that arrangements will be made to extend the benefits of this fast service to places beyond Chicago in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, although nothing definite can be said in regard to it until after the return of Gen. Gresham to Washington.

The whisky men announced to-day that they were ready for the fight, so their bond bill will be called up to-morrow, but whether it will come up at the call is a question. It is said to night that the Post-office Appropriation Bill may head it off. Then again Converse, of Ohio, is threatening to tie his little wool amendment on.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Evans, the Commissioner was unable to go to Louisville last evening, as he intended.

The sailors attached to the United States ship Speedwell charged with having robbed dead bodies recovered from wreck of the steamer City of Columbus have been honorably acquitted.

The Treasury Department, in view of the reported prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in Great Britain, is considering the propriety of prohibiting the importation of neat cattle from that country. The Collectors of Customs at Boston, Portland, New York and Philadelphia and members of the Treasury Cattle Commission have been called upon to give their views on the subject.

Proposals are invited for the purchase of the vessels Benicia and Cyane, at Mare Island. Their appraised value is $140,000—$12,000 respectively.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

MR. WILLIAMS DISCLAIMS ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BILL TO REGULATE THE RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate Mr. WILLIAMS moved to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the bill to regulate the retiring of army officers. It was a bill, Mr. Williams said, which had been introduced by Mr. Beck, who supposed he was acting for Mr. Williams, and the name of Mr. Williams had been noted as having introduced it. He (Mr. Williams) knew nothing whatever of such a bill, and disclaimed all responsibility for it.

Mr. BECK explained that he had introduced the bill for his colleague, as he supposed. A young gentleman came in looking for Mr. Williams and saying that the Senator had agreed to introduce the bill. In Mr. Williams' absence, Mr. Beck had introduced it, but he now found that there were provisions in it for which neither he nor his colleague would consent to be responsible. He supposed they had been imposed upon.

The committee was discharged from further consideration of the bill.

The bill passed appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the Hall of Records.

The Senate passed the bill reported by Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Judiciary, constituting a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to be a quorum of the court, instead of six Judges as heretofore. The bill also prohibits a Judge who has heard a case at a Circuit from sitting on the Supreme Bench when the case comes up for appeal.

The Bill to Establish a Bureau of Statistics of Labor being reached on the calendar of unobjected cases, and being subject to the operation of the rule limiting remarks to five minutes, Mr. MORRILL suggested the propriety of postponing its consideration and change and place it on the calendar so as to allow greater facility for debate, the subject being one that could hardly be dealt with justly under a limitation of debate.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the delay.

Mr. HOAR said the subject was one of great importance. It bore upon the collection of statistics relating to the wages of American laborers, and while disclaiming any purpose of making bids for votes, he would say if the existing rate of wages paid workmen in this country could not be maintained and increased, he, for his part, despaired of the maintenance of the Republic many generations. It seemed to him impossible to have a republic founded on universal suffrage unless the great mass of the community could receive as a reward for their labor a sum sufficient to afford them comfort and enable them to educate their children and develop in them patriotic interest in the public.

Messrs. HAWLEY, PLUMB and others thought there were already enough Bureaus of Statistics to accomplish the purpose of the bill.

Mr. MILLER (Cala.) opposed delay.

The hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the bill went over.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the relief of the heirs of Maurice Grivot. (The bill provides for the repayment to the heirs of Grivot about $700, constituting a bank deposit seized by order of Gen. Banks in New Orleans on his taking possession of that city.)

Mr. CONGER strenuously opposed the bill upon the ground that it was an entering wedge for a large number of claims of a similar character. If Congress commenced to pay such claims, it would be called upon in a voice it could not misunderstand to stop it.

A protracted debate ensued. A motion by Mr. INGALLS to indefinitely postpone was voted down and the bill passed; 40 yeas, 19 nays.

Mr. PLUMB, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill declaring forfeited the lands granted the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and stated that the minority of the committee desired the privilege of submitting at their convenience their views in dissent, and the majority reserved the right to present hereafter their reasons in support of the bill.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL REPORTED GRANTING A PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF GEN. F. P. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the House a bill was reported granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Francis P. Blair.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business to be the further consideration of the bill authorizing the retirement of Alfred Pleasonton, with the rank of Colonel.

Mr. STEELE moved to recommit the bill without instructions. Carried—yeas, 122, nays, 155.

Mr. BROWNE (Ind.) immediately introduced a bill granting Alfred Pleasonton a pension of $100 per month. Objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Cox (N. Y.) in the chair, on the private calendar. The committee remained in session until 4 o'clock, when several private bills were reported back to the House, and the following passed: For the relief of Louisa Boddy; increasing the pension of Ward B. Bennett to $100 per month; to adjust the accounts of John D. Montieth; for the relief of J. P. T. Davis, John Taylor & Son, and B. D. Lakin.

The next bill, "For the relief of Sidney Henderson," was originally reported from the Committee on War Claims, with the statement that though the claim appeared to be a just one, there was no data by which the committee could determine on the account to be accorded the claimant, and referred the claim to the proper department for adjudication. In the Committee of the Whole, however, a substitute was on motion of Mr. DIBRELL adopted, fixing the amount at $2,300, and in the House Mr. GEDDES demanded the yeas and nays on the substitute, stating that it would be contrary to all precedent to repudiate the decision of the Committee on War Claims, when that committee reported want of sufficient information.

The substitute was agreed to, yeas 103, nays 97; but before a vote could be taken on the bill as amended, the House took a recess until 7:30.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

The Committee Holds Its Meeting in New York, and Resolves to Appoint Sub-Committees Over the States.

OTHER MATTERS IN POLITICS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 7.—The committee of Independent Republicans held a meeting at their new headquarters, 160 Broadway, today. Gen. Francis C. Barlow presided, with David Allerton as secretary. There were also present Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Henry L. Sprague, George Walton Green, Ethan Allen Doty, Fred. W. Halls and Alfred T. White.

The question of extending the organization was discussed, and it was decided to take immediate steps toward the establishment of branch committees in various States. In order to do this it was decided that members of the committee should visit the larger Eastern cities, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield and others, to explain the object of the society and increase its membership.

It was also decided to-day that the committee should engage quarters at Chicago during the convention, in order to urge its claims upon the various delegations. Secretary Allerton will at once place himself in communication with Independent Republicans in the State, and it is expected that the organization will show a membership of 23,000 persons by the time the nominating convention meets.

When asked as to the growth and outlook of the organization, Gen. Barlow said this evening:

"Since the announcement through our circulars that this is not a third party movement, but an organization wholly within the Republican party, we have met with assurances of the heartiest co-operation from all parts of the country. I have every hope of the success of the organization."

Secretary Allerton said that responses from the circular sent out a few days ago were already coming in from various quarters, most of them so far from within the limits of the State. Much aid was expected from Massachusetts, where the society was known to have many friends. Gentlemen in Philadelphia were already beginning to look after the work in Pennsylvania, and several branches would doubtless be started in other States.

RESPECTFU[illegible]NED.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW ORLEANS, M[illegible]. John H. Stone, who was nom[illegible]erday by the Republicans as their [illegible] for Attorney General, has declined. [illegible]letter he says he is a Democrat and an [illegible]st supporter of the Democratic State ticket.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORM CLUB.

BOSTON, March 7.—A well-attended conference of members of the Massachusetts Reform Club and gentlemen in sympathy was held to-day. Letters were received from both Democrats and Republicans expressing their approval of the proposed national conference of liberal reformers. A letter was read from Congressman Lyman expressing himself in full sympathy with the club.

WM. HENRY SMITH,

General Manager of the Western Associated Press, Enters Into a Detailed Explanation

Before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads

Of the Relations Between the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Monopoly Charged Not Existing, in His Opinion, and the News As Free as Air.

THE ASSOCIATION'S LIBERALITY.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Wm. H. Smith, General Agent of the Western Associated Press, was examined by the Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to-day. After answering a number of preliminary questions as to the title of his office and the nature and scope of the organization he represented, Mr. Smith was asked:

"Have you contracts with all the local news associations to which you furnish news?"

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"Have you copies of the contracts which have been called for by this committee?"

"Yes: but I suggest, Mr. Chairman, if you please, that before answering the questions I be permitted to traverse some statements made before this committee that have been published and distributed. It will take you but 10 or 15 minutes, and will clear the way for the questions that you will want to ask me. I suggest that as the most direct method. I had not seen the statement of Mr. Hubbard until I reached here last evening, nor had I had time to examine the statement of another witness until I arrived here; hence I made some notes hastily last night of what I would like to say in refuting the points gone over, and with your permission I will speak from these notes for a few minutes."

The Chairman—"You may proceed, Mr. Smith."

MR. SMITH SAID:

"I note that Mr. Hubbard in a very interesting argument which he recently made before this committee used the following language: 'The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press make a close corporation,' and the chairman in examining another witness asked: 'It (referring to the Associated Press) is about as complete a monopoly now as could be established, is it not?' The Associated Press is a private business, conducted for the benefit of the papers concerned. It has no exclusive contracts and enjoys no privileges not freely open to any newspaper or association of newspapers. Its system of collecting and distributing news is the outgrowth of experience and the known wants of those who are served. It is thorough and satisfactory to those associated together, and should be to the public, as the news of the world is placed in the hands of every one who cares to read it every day at a trifling cost. But for this co-operative system this would be impossible. The Associated Press is not, therefore, as has been repeatedly asserted, a monopoly.

WEBSTER DEFINES THE WORD MONOPOLY

to mean, firs., 'a person who engrossed a commodity by purchasing the whole of the article in the market for the sake of selling it at an advanced price,' or second, 'one who buys a license or privilege granted by authority for the sake of buying or selling any commodity.' The Associated Press is not a monopolizer in either of these senses. It does not own the sources of the news, and it has never received a special privilege from any authority. It is evident that the use of the word monopoly is due to misinformation. Many people suppose that because the Associated Press uses the wires of the telegraph company freely, therefore there is a mutuality of interests. A merchant who conducts his business largely by telegraphic correspondence bears precisely the same relation as the press to a telegraph company. The latter is a common carrier, and the business conducted over the wires, by both the merchant and the press, are strictly private. I note that Senator Wilson asked the following question, to which he received an affirmative response: 'If the news were free to all it would simply be a question of competition between news associations, would it not?' There is a confusion of ideas here, which is due to misapprehension of the character of newspaper work. I beg the Senator's pardon, but he is not singular in this.

THE SAME MISAPPREHENSION

generally prevails, and it shall not be my fault if a clearer idea does not obtain hereafter."

Senator Wilson—"I think, Mr. Smith, without desiring to interrupt you, that you have cut the whole connection with the context answer."

"I will quote the Senator more fully further on. I remark then that the news is free to all. Are not the transactions of Congress to-day open and free to all the world? But while the sources of news are free, the skill and ability in giving it form, the agencies employed in its distribution and the capital that makes all available come under the head of private enterprise and private property. There is no power to make these free without the consent of those who own and control them."

Senator Jackson asked the witness the following question relative to the competition in the news service: "From your own consideration of the subject, what is in brief the remedy you would suggest?"

The witness replied in the following extraordinary language: "I think that the telegraph companies should give a rate similar to the rate given by the British Government; that is, they should charge so much for serving a place, and if there is more than one paper there they should serve the additional papers, and that a rate should be given, whether three points were served or ten, and that it should be so much, and that the rates should be high enough to pay them for doing the work."

SENATOR WILSON PUSHED THE INQUIRY

with the following result:

"Suppose there should be a regulation, by an act of Congress, to the effect that all news transmitted for any association by a telegraph company should be furnished at the same rates to all papers at different points reached, what effect, in your judgment, would that have on your cause of complaint?"

"I think it would give everybody a chance to live and do business."

"What would be your judgment concerning a measure of that kind, basing your opinion upon your experience in connection with telegraphing and news?"

"I think the effect would be good. It would put everybody on the same basis, and newspapers then would be just the same as commercial patrons to the telegraph companies are now. In short, the question is asked why should not the Associated Press serve all the papers at the same price. To the credit of the wealthy members of the Associated Press be it said they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the largest payments, and thus take what is called the Western press report, which is delivered to the fourteen principal cities lying between the Alleghenies and the plains of Kansas. The service is the

same to all, yet, except the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, no two cities pay the same. Their assessments are in proportion to their population and their ability to pay. The same rule applies to cities taking the condensed reports. In a number of these places

THE MONEY PAID BY THE PAPERS

does not equal the cost of delivering the report, and nothing is received toward paying the cost of the original collection, handling and editing of the news. Under no other system would this be possible. The Government charges the same rate of postage to the rich and poor alike. The Associated Press discriminates in favor of the poor." The witness then referred to misrepresentations in the statements of a preceding witness as to the rates in contracts with telegraph companies. It had been stated that there was a contract rate at 6¼ cents per 100 words. There was no such contract rate. If Senator Hill would examine the contracts before him he would see there was no rate less than $2 50 per 100 words, except in the new and sparsely-settled districts of Texas and Colorado. In other sections the Associated Press has to account to the telegraph company at the rate mentioned, but it does not always collect from the papers receiving the report as much as it pays to the telegraph company for the service.

ILLUSTRATIONS WERE CITED

and elaborate explanations given showing the methods of assessments. The policy of the Associated Press had been of a most liberal character. News reports have been supplied to all cities large enough to support a daily newspaper. While it is against the interest of papers of first-class cities, yet the latter had acquiesced in it. The Associated Press has been an important instrumentality in building up cities in the new States of the West and in extending commerce. To make the rate uniform, as has been suggested, would result in destroying nearly one-half the newspapers in the United States. The witness was sure the Senators would not regard such legislation in the nature of encouraging the press. The co-operative system which gave to the smaller dailies, through the Associated Press, a representation at the Capital and other important centers, was the only one by which a large portion of the American press could live.

Referring again to the answer above to Senator Jackson's question, Mr. Smith said: "How is it possible for a common carrier to discriminate as suggested?

THE RATE IS ON THE SERVICE DONE.

If the rate is $2 50 a hundred words for a service of 16,000 words per day, and the owners choose to permit its use to a half dozen papers, that is a matter which does not concern the telegraph company. If an individual newspaper published in the same town asks a telegraph company to transmit for it also 16,000 words, the company must charge the same rate for like service. The Associated Press exercises a right enjoyed by every other private business in the land of choosing its own partners. It does not interfere with the formation of other associations or with individual enterprises. Thus the result of Government intervention—even if the constitution warranted such intervention—would be to increase the cost to the weaker papers and to reduce the cost to the stronger, as I have already shown. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I desire to disclaim any purpose to discuss the question of postal telegraph. It is one on which good citizens may honestly differ. The Associated Press papers are

DIVIDED IN THEIR OPINION

on that subject. You are asked by the complainant to interpose the power of the Government to compel the Telegraph Company to discriminate against the Associated Press and in favor of the united press. Fortunately the fundamental law, about which this complainant is in blissful ignorance, prevents this and places all on an equal footing. But this request opens up to view the danger to the liberty of the press. If the handling of the reports were left to the officers and employers of a political party, the passions and interests of the party constitute a dangerous basis upon which to rest the business of newspapers, the press and the republic. Any one familiar with the difficulties in the way of tracing delays, blunders and omissions in handling press business will understand how futile legal enactments would be to protect the press against partisan interference. The frequent expediting of a report to one, or the delay to very important news at a critical hour by magnetic disturbances or atmospheric influences to another, might prove fatal to an opponent.

THE SUCCESS OF NEWSPAPERS

depends in a measure upon time, in case of news, almost upon seconds of time. Complaint is made because the members of the Associated Press choose their partners and do not throw open their doors to every newcomer. What private business is conducted on that principle? Does the dry goods merchant divide the orders of his commercial agents with his neighbors? Does the broker supply a competing broker with his private dispatches? And yet it has been gravely suggested here that this principle be applied to the Associated Press, a business as distinctly private as the other. I return now to the question of regulation. Whence does Congress derive the power? One of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers that ever appeared before the Supreme Court, spoke as follows just sixty years ago, and I reckon it is sound argument to-day. He said: 'It is only under State laws that property can be acquired by individuals, and the private business of citizens must be regulated.

THE LAW OF CONTRACT,

the law of discount or the law of conveyance can neither be originated nor modified by Congress. It is by these laws that private rights in property are created and secured.'

"Now, Mr. Chairman, the members and clients of the Associated Press have a valuable property which has been acquired through years of industry and the expenditure of many millions of dollars. Are you going to sweep it away? But it is proposed to accomplish this through legislation regulating the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the business or affairs of that company the Associated Press has no interest, but we have a contract not very valuable, but they are valid contracts, and under them we have entered into written obligations to other parties, which obligations we are legally bound to fulfill. Has Congress the right to pass a law impairing the obligation of a contract? Whence is the power derived? Can Congress do indirectly what it can not do directly? Chief Justice Marshall says, in Osborn vs. the United States, that 'Congress can not create a corporation to conduct private business.' If Congress may not create a private business can it regulate a private business? On this point I must beg the pardon of the legal gentlemen who are here, for having trespassed upon their exclusive grounds." The witness next referred to

THE RATES CHARGED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

He said, if applied to this country, the vastness of territory would increase the cost beyond what is now paid. The impression has been left with the committee that news reports may be had in England upon application to the Government and paying four cents per hundred words. This, however, is not the case. The news reports are the property of individuals, and are sold or withheld, at their option. There are no associations of newspapers there. The papers of London act independently of each other, and they have their own correspondents, as do papers in this country. It is related that a London paper paid several thousand pounds on one occasion for a description of a battle in the East. It was not possible for any other paper to obtain this report by application to the Government. Thus it will be seen that private rights—that the common law—is respected yet in old England.

A LONG VERBAL EXAMINATION

of Mr. Smith by the members of the sub-committee followed the conclusion of his opening statement. Senator Hill said he assumed that the Associated Press had a large number of local contracts—contracts with local associations—and asked if they were not exclusive in their character. "You could not," he queried, "give their news to any other association within their territory?"

Mr Smith said the Associated Press certainly would not do so. These associations, he said, were all members of the Associated Press—all parts of the same machinery—but for convenience the territory had been divided into associations for local purposes. There were members of the association who had franchises in the form of certificates. They might be said to be the controlling members of the Associated Press. Papers that had not such certificates had instituted these local organizations and their contracts had reference to the carrying power of the telegraph company. It was merely a matter of internal government. In giving them certificates they were given contracts which guaranteed that they should have precisely the same privileges as the controlling members.

Senator Hill asked if any person wishing to start a paper within the territory of a local association could get the news of the Associated Press?

Mr. Smith said it could only be done with the consent of the papers in the locality whence the application should come. For illustration, two papers in Minneapolis received the Associated Press reports. If a new application was made for reports

THE MATTER WOULD BE REFERRED

to the two papers. They would be asked whether or not a new partner should be admitted. Last year five new members were admitted in different places. No reasonable application was ever refused. There were many foolish people who wanted to start newspapers. They could be found every two weeks in every town in the land. The management of the Associated Press left the matter to each community and to the Associated Press papers in the community to decide what should be done. The communities, aside from the papers, had a great deal to say in the matter, and what they said had been effective. Two or three individuals in a community would have no right and no power to secure the Associated Press reports, but if the community generally, as a matter of local interest, presents a cause for the additional newspaper, no instance of refusal to meet their views could be recalled by him.

Senator Wilson—"Do you make any distinction between the business of collecting and disseminating news calculated to affect public interest, the business of the country and that of any other private business within the commercial lines of the people?"

"No, sir."

"The news sent out, whether correct or otherwise, may have a greater or less effect upon public affairs may it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"And upon the business of a country or localities within it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How can any other business in the country produce a like effect?"

"If a man in Chicago

CORNERS THE WHEAT MARKET

he affects the entire commercial community. If Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago, buy up all the canned goods in the country and increase the price 20 or 30 per cent., they affect the entire commercial community."

"Do you think it desirable to make and perpetuate that element in the business of the country?"

"No, sir; but that is not the case with the Associated Press. When a newspaper can be bought for one cent in almost every large city of the country, and for less than five cents in every city, there is no effort to injure the community, but, on the contrary, a newspaper can not succeed without representing public sentiment, and that is the rule in the management of the press. That sentiment is regarded always, and no newspaper can expect to succeed until that is taken into consideration."

"When I buy a newspaper I buy what is published in it, Mr. Smith."

"For your own individual use, Mr. Wilson."

"For such use as I choose to make of it."

"No; I beg your pardon. You can not immediately take it and issue that in another form and sell it in competition with the man of whom you purchased it. I mean

IT IS NOT RIGHT

to do so. That is a violation of property right as recognized by Common Law."

"Well, that is a distinction concerning which we would probably disagree, and it is not very material to this inquiry. Now, suppose the Associated Press, for any reason whatever, should have furnished incorrect news. It may do so, may it not?"

"It never has."

"That is hardly an answer to my question, Mr. Smith."

"We must judge of the future by the past."

"I am speaking now of possibilities as they are involved in this case. It is a possible thing, whether probable or not, for the Associated Press to furnish false news?"

"It is a possible thing for a man to commit an error or to be misled."

"That is hardly an answer to my question."

"But the Associated Press—and that is what gives it its value—labors to make authentic the facts it sends out."

"Undoubtedly, however, there have been many instances in which the news has not been authentic?"

"Very few instances, sir, within my recollection, and I have been in the newspaper business twenty-seven years."

"Now it is within the power of the Associated Press to do what I have suggested undoubtedly?"

"No, it is not, and I will tell you why it is not."

"I am not making any such point as to the Associated Press or any other association. I am suggesting now what seems to me

A GENERAL PRINCIPLE.

It seems to me that it is possible for the Associated Press to mislead the public with regard to public affairs and with regard to business by sending out that which is incorrect as authentic news upon which the public may act, and upon which individuals may act. They supply that to the press of the country from which the great mass of people dkrive their information and on which they act in business affairs, and in their public affairs. Now, it seems to me that an association, as an individual, engaged in that kind of business, stands on a very different relation from the man who is conducting a store, a grocery establishment or any other private business or manufactory, or persons who pursue any other line of ordinary avocations of life, for the reason that public affairs and business affairs may be largely affected by the action of one, and can not be so affected by the action of the other. It seems to me there is a clear distinction between that kind of business and the ordinary private business of the people of the country."

"THERE IS NO DISTINCTION

so far as property rights are concerned; no distinction as far as the law is concerned."

Senator Jackson—"You think it is simply a distinction in the degree of confidence the public may have in one mode of the reception of news or another?"

Mr. Smith—"Yes, sir. I desire now to show why I said it was impossible for the Associated Press to systematically and intentionally mislead the public. It is because the Associated Press is a part of the interests of every community in the United States. Its membership embraces papers of all parties, representing every kind of opinion, and therefore there could not be a concert of action on the part of the Associated Press which would lead to a systematic misrepresentation of events or matters in which the public had a vital interest."

Mr. Wilson—"Does it not appear to you that because of the close connection between that association or any other similar association with the public affairs of the country that it stands upon a different basis from that of the ordinary business of the people?"

Mr. Smith—"In one sense I admit that, but not in the sense of property, which was the point I considered."

"In what sense would you regard it as occupying a different position?"

"In the sense of being a public voice—a tribune of the people, if you please."

"And effective in public affairs and effective in business affairs?"

"Yes, sir."

"Therefore, is it not one of the Governmental possibilities that a business occupying such a position

MIGHT BE TOUCHED

by a power of regulation which could not be extended to the ordinary business of a citizen?"

"Not unless you change the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees the liberty of the press, and regulation is inconsistent with the liberty of the press."

"It is not inconsistent, however, to pass a law for the maintenance of the freedom of the press, is it, and the enforcement of that principle of the Constitution?"

"It requires no enforcement. It belongs to the people. It is not a matter that concerns Congress at all."

"Congress can not abridge the freedom of the press, but it seems to me there might be some regulations enacted by Congress which would make more effective the freedom of the press than it would be without regulation."

"I don't think that Congress could do what public sentiment now does. That controls the press and secures the freedom of it."

"Then it would be entirely proper for Congress to make or not to make any regulations which should touch the circulation of the press of the country?"

"Congress may provide facilities for the distribution of newspapers through the mails."

"That is, we might pass a regulation of the methods, the operations of the press?"

"Not a regulation of the contents of a newspaper, which a regulation of the news would be. After you get a regulation, Senator, you will then have a censorship. We will have members of Congress establishing a censorship."

"I don't think that follows at all, Mr. Smith."

"It follows as a logical result."

"Not more than the exercise of any other power by Congress implies

WRONG EXERCISE.

Any power that the Government possesses may be used rightly or otherwise, as the powers of individuals may be used rightly or otherwise. But we are not assuming that they will be wrongly used. The question is, can they, in any event and to any extent, be used? If not used aright, of course the remedy is in the Judicial Department of the Government. But I am not, with my present impression, prepared to admit that any business which so largely affects, or may affect, public affairs or the general business of the people as the business we are talking about, stands upon the same basis and in the same relations toward the Government and people that ordinary private business citizens occupy."

"Do you mean to say, Senator, that it does not in respect to property rights involved?"

Wilson—"The use of property is involved in the proposition of property right. You can not sever right of property from use of property, and yet, because a man has an unquestioned right in property, he can not use it improperly, and if he does it is not only within the power, but it is the duty of the Government to prevent that thing, and so the Government does in all the relations of life, and in regard to all matters of property. A man may own a dog and none question his title to the piece of property, but because he has an absolute property right in it, to use that phrase in its ordinary acceptation, he has no right to so use that property, in which he has this absolute right, as to convert it into a nuisance."

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Smith—"I beg your pardon, but it seems to me you are confounding the general laws of the National Government with municipal laws."

Mr. Wilson—"Not at all."

Mr. Smith—"It certainly is not the province of Congress or the General Government to interfere with those property rights which belong exclusively to the States and municipalities."

Mr. Wilson—"The General Government has the same power within its jurisdiction in all those regards that a State government has within its jurisdiction."

Mr. Smith—"Yes; but whatever the Constitution sets forth forms the jurisdiction of the General Government. I can find no warrant for drawing the conclusions you do from the Constitution."

Mr. Wilson—"Well, we may not agree upon that, and doubtless we will not, but I wish to suggest and to enforce the idea that is in my mind, that there is a distinction between that kind of business which affects public affairs and the general business of the people and that which merely affects the private affairs of the citizen."

Senator Hill asked a series of questions relating to the policy of the Associated Press in regard to the use by its papers of matter received by competing associations.

In reply, Mr. Smith explained the rules of the Associated Press, which prohibit such use, and the reasons for their establishment.

These reasons were, in substance, that the security to news of the Associated Press required prohibition, and that the encouragement of opposition associations by members of the Associated Press was injurious to their property rights. The rules were framed by members of the association a[illegible]nted to by them.

THE DI[illegible]ON OF NEWS.

Senator Hill a[illegible]regard to the distribution of the news[illegible]t, if there was not one individual who e[illegible] censorship and determined what papers should publish.

Mr. Smith replied in the negative. The matter supplied was edited, he said, in the same manner it was edited in every well-regulated newspaper office. For example, 2,000 or 5,000 words of matter might be sent from Washington to New York, while 1,000 would go West. The 1,000 words, however, would contain substantially the same facts, but they would be put in fewer words. There was no suppression of facts.

Senator Hill—"This power deals with the quality and quantity of news does it not? It exercises complete control of the quality as well as the quantity does it not? I am not saying, understand me, it is abusing its power. I am asking what power it has."

Mr. Smith—"It has the same power that the editor has."

Senator Hill said he noticed that when representatives of the Western Union Company appeared before the committee at their request, in January, papers in remote parts published articles on the subject.

Smith said the matter had been furnished on that occasion by the Western Union Company and transmitted at their own expense.

Senator Hill questioned Mr. Smith at considerable length upon the various features of the Associated Press, its management, the method of gathering and distributing news, and the conditions under which newspapers could become members of the association. During the course of the colloquy, Mr. Smith pointed out numerous errors in the statement regarding the rates paid by Associated Press papers and the principles which governed the association, errors made by preceding witnesses, but not affecting in important respects the subject matter of the committee's inquiry.

WIRE WAIFS.

A BOILER exploded in J. T. Dearborn's steam-mill, at Bryant's Pond, Me., yesterday.

GEN. GRANT is at the Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, for a month or six-weeks' stay.

REV. JOHN S. INSKIP, editor of the *Christian Standard*, died yesterday afternoon at Asbury Park, N. J.

A MINE explosion occurred yesterday morning near Dragoon Summit, Arizona. One man was killed and one wounded.

JAMES EGAN, pitcher of the Brooklyn nine last year, has been sent to jail for robbing a countryman at Waterbury, Conn.

W. H. MANON, arrested at Petersburg, Va., on the charge of embezzlement, upon the requisition of the Governor of Tennessee, will be taken to that State to-day.

DEAN MURRAY, at the close of a lecture to the Seniors of Princeton College, stigmatized the charge against him as utterly baseless. The feeling is still strong.

WILLIAM BUCHNER, Collector of Customs at Fort Erie, Canada, has been suspended pending an investigation on the charge of the embezzlement of $5,000 trust funds.

IT is reported that moonshiners hanged an internal revenue informer in Floyd county, Va. As Floyd is far from a railroad or a telegraph station, it is impossible to verify the story.

WHILE a rag-picker was rummaging in an ash barrel at New York, some boys pelted him with decayed oranges. The rag-picker regarded Michael O'Day, a cartman, as one of his assailants, and fatally stabbed him.

THE international dog show at Cincinnati closed last night, after four days' unexpected success in the attendance. The arrangements for the exhibition were very inadequate, but the people manifested a deep interest in the animals.

WHILE Jesse Meck was strolling in the woods four miles east of Newcomerstown, O., he noticed a mound of fresh earth, digging into which he found human remains. The news of the discovery caused great excitement and an investigation is being made. Murder is suspected.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.

Simpson County Competing With the World at Large in Offering Good Homes.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKLIN, KY., March 7.—Mr. W. S. Francis, Immigrant Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, induced ten militants from Iowa to this county. They inspected our low taxes, superior advantages, pleasant climate and rich soil, and express themselves well pleased. They want 10,000 acres of land, which they can easily purchase and establish a large colony. Our people are awake to their coming, and are eager to welcome many others.

Judge Ira J. Bagan and Mr. John Stewart have accepted a design of architecture and will build a mammoth tobacco warehouse here.

The O'Boylan Case.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—The preliminary hearing of Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, charged with a dozen others with intent to kill A. J. McDevitt, near Corning, Sunday night, began before a Magistrate at Zanesville to-day. Large crowds were present, filling the courtroom. The State asked a continuance until to-morrow on account of the absence of material witnesses. The defendant was ready to proceed, but the case went over until 9 o'clock in the morning. No evidence was taken. Everything is quiet in Rendville and Corning.

The Southern Floods.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 7.—The *Appeal's* Helena (Ark.) special says: At last the river here has commenced to fall, the decline during the past twenty-four hours being one inch. Another break occurred last night in the levee at Oldtown ridge, which carried in its force a store owned by Hildreth & Fisher, on N. V. Johnson's place, destroying the stock of goods, valued at $3,000, besides damaging the plantations in the immediate vicinity.

Death on the Rail.

DES MOINES, March 7.—The *Register's* Perry special says that an accident occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road near Astor this afternoon, by which the engineer and fireman were instantly killed and a brakeman fatally injured, having his skull crushed and both legs cut off. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the drive wheels of the engine and throwing it into the ditch.

An Absent Tax Collector.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 7.—The absence of City Tax Collector McMahan excites surprise and some apprehension, though no other reason than the unexplained absence exists for suspecting any irregularity in his accounts. He has paid into the Treasury the full proportionate amount due from him. His bondsmen and relatives expect him to turn up soon. His books have not yet been examined.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, March 7.—Arrived out—Frisia and Wisconsin, New York; Ardaugorm and Warrior, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cleared—Anger Head, Rouen; Heridia, Port Limon; schooner Victor, Vera Cruz. Arrived—Steamships E. B. Ward, Rustan Alvah, Liverpool; barks Guilio B., Marseilles; Mary E. Chapman, Liverpool; Lucia B., Falmouth.

Hanged in Texas.

GALVESTON, March 7.—The *News'* Corsicana special says: Harrison Williams (colored), who murdered his sister-in-law last June because she complained to the authorities that he was ill-treating his wife, was hung this afternoon in the jail-yard. The execution, though ostensibly private, was witnessed by crowds of people on the neighboring buildings.

Another Long Island Outrage.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., March 7.—Frederick Davis, of Greenport, went to the residence here of Mr. and Mrs. Terry last evening and was refused admittance. He forced an entrance and beat the husband and wife into insensibility, in which condition they were found this morning. The woman has recovered consciousness, but the man is expected to die.

A Prosecution For Blood Money.

BOSTON, March 7.—In the hearing before the Legislative Committee for compensation for Roger Amero, for his unjust imprisonment for the Carleton murder, Representative Coffee said the parties prosecuting began the prosecution solely for blood money, and their grip upon Amero was not relaxed until the money was in their possession.

For Revenue Reform.

WATERVILLE, ME., March 7.—The resolutions accompanying the Democratic State Committee's call for a State convention denounce the present tariff system, approve the action of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress and indicate a determination to place the Democracy of Maine on a platform of revenue reform.

Hanged In Louisiana.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., March 7.—Noah Jackson, a negro, was hanged to-day for the murder of his 15-year-old wife last July. The execution was witnessed by 2,000 people. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

They Believe They Have Tiller.

WICHITA, KS., March 7.—A man who it is claimed is Tiller, the St. Louis express robber, was arrested here this afternoon and turned over to the Sheriff.

THE LASKER MATTER

The Subject For a Heated Debate Yesterday In the German Reichstag.

Osman Digma Determined to Fight to the Last, and Graham Now Advancing Upon Him.

The French Advancing to Attack Bacninh and a Battle Daily Expected.

The Parnellites to Resort to Agitation to Aid the Cause of the Irish Land Act.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

THE LASKER RESOLUTION BROUGHT UP BY THE DECEASED STATESMAN'S FRIENDS IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the Reichstag to-day, after a President had been re-elected, that functionary announced the death of Lasker and other members during the recess. The Deputies remained standing while the announcement was being made. Rickert (Independent), speaking, as he explained, on the order of the day, expressed thanks in the name of Lasker's friends for the many tokens of sympathy received. He was particularly grateful to the American Congress for the action of the House of Representatives. The President informed Rickert that he was departing from the order of the day. Hammerstein, in behalf of the Conservatives, protested against the action of Rickert and against the course pursued by the American Congress. Dr. Haenel (Progressive) admitted that Rickert had passed outside the order of the day, but pointed out that this only showed a defect in the usages of the House. He referred to Rickert's praise of the American Congress, whereupon the President reminded him that he, too, was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. He said he had perhaps broken the rules, but he considered that he was justified, and pleaded extenuating circumstances. "When a body like Congress," he said, "adopts flattering resolutions, we thould pay as much regard to them as consonant with parliamentary usages." Baron von Maltzahn contended that the rules of the House offered no ground for a statement like Rickert's, or for any reference to a resolution from a foreign Parliament not officially communicated to the Reichstag. He insisted that the rules of the House should be upheld. There was no defect in the rules of the House, but there was in the manners of the House, as was clearly proved by the fact that the Left had attempted to cry down Hemmerstein's protest. Rickert explained that the Left had interrupted Hammerstein because, contrary to the rules of the House, he had read his statement. The Left, he declared, cared as little for Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference of Bismarck. This declaration was followed by a great uproar. As soon as order was restored, Von Botticher, Imperial Secretary of Interior and representative of the Chancellor, said he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Bismarck. If the latter was requested to inform the Reichstag of the resolutions adopted by the American Congress, and did what he deemed right in the matter, his action was not subject to criticism. He concluded by protesting against any criticism of Bismarck. Dr. Braun stated that the rules of the Reichstag were based on those of the Prussian Landtag, in which an eulogistic speech on the occasion of the death of Richard Cobden was ruled out of order. Richter, replying to Von Botticher, he maintained that the Deputies have a perfect right to criticise the official acts of the Chancellor. Dr. Moller, Progressist, began a speech by directing attention to the banner hanging in the hall which had been presented to the Reichstag by a German American, but he was at once called to order by the President and the discussion closed.

The council of the royal household has instituted proceedings against Dr. Von Bulow for publicly insulting Von Hulsen, director of the royal theaters.

The *Tageblatt* says Sargent will not be recalled until after a new President has been elected, when it is possible he will be appointed to St. Petersburg.

The *Deutsche Tageblatt* publishes an array of comments derogatory to Minister Sargent, made by certain American newspapers at the time of that gentleman's appointment.

Rickert, before the opening of the Reichstag to-day, informed the different groups of the speech he intended to make. He said the speech had been drawn up after consultation with the leader of the new party. The members of the Center promised not to intervene, but the Conservatives protested against his making the speech. It is generally regretted that Lasker's name was made the subject of a stormy discussion. The conduct of the President of the Reichstag is generally commended.

EGYPT.

OSMAN DIGMA STUBBORNLY REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE, AND GEN. GRAHAM BEGINS THE ADVANCE TO GIVE HIM BATTLE.

LONDON, March 7.—A Suakim dispatch says: The rebel, Osman Digma, refuses to negotiate, and ignores the flags of truce sent out from Suakim. Graham is already beginning the advance against Osman Digma. A deputation of tribes which fought against the British at Teb are now here. Reports are that the tribes under Osman Digma waver in their allegiance as the news of the British victory becomes more widely known. Two chiefs of the Rinara tribe, with 120 men and 40 camels, have arrived. They report that the losses of the rebels at Teb amounted to 6,000 killed or wounded.

Gen. Gordon has requested the first intallment of 600 Indian troops to be dispatched to form the nucleus of an army at Khartoum.

A Suakim dispatch says: Mahmoud Ali, a leading Sheikh, who has been regarded as friendly to the English, has stopped Admiral Hewitt's proclammation to the tribes on the ground that if a pardon is offered before the rebels ask it more trouble will certainly follow.

Osman Digma's troops are determined to fight to the last. Rebel sentries are posted upon all the hills to signal the British advance.

TONQUIN.

THE FRENCH ADVANCING TO ATTACK BACNINH, AND A BATTLE IMMINENT.

PARIS, March 7.—A Haidzuong dispatch says the French forces have begun the advance on Bacninh.

Later advices from Tonquin say Gen. Millott, Commander of the French land forces, with his staff, has crossed from Hanoi to the right bank of the Red river, and is advancing along the right bank of the canal of the rapids to effect a junction with Gen. Negrier, who has left Haidzuong for Bacninh. Another column is advancing to the north, so as to cut off the retreat of the Chinese. Fighting at Bacninh is imminent. Measures will be taken to blockade the delta and suppress piracy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PARNELLITES TO BEGIN A GREAT AGITATION IN IRELAND TO AID IN SECURING AN AMENDMENT TO THE IRISH LAND ACT.

LONDON, March 7.—The Parnellites are irritated at the refusal of the Government to reopen the Irish land question, and intend to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland, and make strong appeals to the Irish to demand an amendment to the land act, and will open subscriptions to a special fund for agitation purposes. Michael Davitt's services will be secured. A conference of leaders will be held at Easter to discuss the programme.

Nellis, the Irishman who surrendered to the Greenock police recently, and professed to give the names of the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim, has been adjudged insane and sent to a mad-house.

A Queenstown dispatch says the remains of Jerome Collins will be escorted to Cork by a guard of honor, consisting of fifty Blue-jackets, ten officers and two pinnaces. A model of the Jeannette ice-bound was landed with the coffin. The latter was wrapped in the American flag.

The ship-owners threaten to register their vessels under a foreign flag if the proposed shipping bill becomes a law. The bill was forsehadowed in the Queen's speech and introduced by Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. Its object is to provide for the greater security of life and property at sea.

Prince Victor is coming to England to visit the Empress Eugenie. He is seeking the permission of Gen. Campinon, French Secretary of War, to take service in a foreign army.

Advices from South Africa state that the Boers in Stellaland are advancing to attack Mankorane. A British battalion has been ordered from Cape Town. Mankorane is the chief who holds the territory just north of Griqualand, and objects to having his country incorporated with the Transvaal. It seems certain if the Boers do not accept the boundary question as settled by the recent conferences, the British are determined to protect the native chief against Boer encroachments.

Chardwick's Park Mills, near Manchester, burned.

Two thousand weavers have struck owing to a threatened reduction of wages.

The British imports for February decreased, compared with February last year, £289,000. The exports increased £627,000.

THE DOMINION.

A COPYRIGHT LAW FOR DRAMATIC AUTHORS—HALIFAX EXPECTING A DYNAMITE OUTBREAK.

OTTAWA, March 7.—A bill has been introduced in Commons to amend the present copyright law by placing dramatic authors in the same position as to copyrights as other authors. A copyright will be vested in the author and in his heirs for fifty years after his death.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: Lt. Gov. Richey has received intelligence from Ottawa that the dynamiters are expected to renew their attempt to injure Government property here. A number of special Constables have been sworn in, and extra precautions will be taken day and night.

FRANCE.

AUGUSTUS HARRIS ROBBED—HON. THOS. A. HENDRICKS DISPLEASED WITH SOUTHERN EUROPE.

PARIS, March 7.—Augustus Harris was robbed at the Hotel Continental to-day of a check for £1,000, a quantity of bank notes and diamonds.

Thos. A. Hendricks returned ill-pleased with his trip to Southern Europe. He considers Italy unhealthful for Americans to visit at this time of the year.

A duel with pistols was fought at Groville to-day between Lepellitier, the journalist, and Viardot, the violinist. Both were severely wounded.

The Clan na Gael has begun operations here. A man who says he is an Irish-American, and who closely resembles the informer McDermott, was brutally assaulted by four men in the Place Datrone early this morning. The victim's voice showed that the assailants had mistaken their man, but they would nevertheless have killed him if he had refused to promise not to inform the police.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AGRARIAN disorders are reported in Southern Russia. The Cossacks are violently resisting the efforts of the Government to collect taxes.

THE death of Cardinal Camillo Di Pietro is announced. He was Cardinal, Bishop and Dean of the Sacred College at Rome. He was born in Rome in 1806, and created a Cardinal in December, 1853.

A QUANTITY of dynamite and nitroglycerine was discovered in a house in Favoriten, a suburb opposite the mansion of Baron Rothschild. The supposition is that it was intended to explode the mansion through the sewers.

The Latest English Scandal.

[Springfield Republican.]

The latest scandal in the English peerage is the attempt of the heir to the dukedom of Grafton to get rid of his wife. This person, when merely Henry Fitz Roy, fell in love with and married a beautiful woman of bad reputation known as Kate Cook. Presently his father became the seventh Duke of Grafton and he was Earl of Euston. Meantime he and his wife separated by mutual agreement, and although he would have been glad enough to get a divorce, there was nothing to allege against her since their marriage. He has now succeeded, it appears, in hunting up a mythical "Mr. Smith," who is to act the part of Kate Cook's first husband and thus relieve the prospective peer from his marriage bonds. To decent republicans it does not seem at all unfitting that a woman of dubious reputation should become Duchess of Grafton, for she will only share honors with the mistress of Charles II., who founded the family—the very name of which, Fitz Roy, bears witness to the heritage of dishonor.

What You Must Take to Washington.

[Lady Correspondent.]

A gentleman coming to Washington, unless he wishes to miss a most instructive portion of his stay here, must bring an evening dress suit (swallow-tail and white or black necktie). This warning is not so unnecessary as might be supposed. The suit may be forgotten or purposely left at home, the gentleman not intending to visit, and then on arrival be is embarrassed that he can not go properly dressed exactly where he ought to go. The lady should bring a good plain black silk dress, with illusion or pretty lace for neck and sleeves. This, with long light or tan-colored gloves and a few natural flowers, will pass for a stranger on any occasion that may offer. Here the unexpected is the inevitable, and it is well to be prepared.

Republican Convention On the Sun.

[Rochester Democrat.]

An observation of the sun yesterday showed that another storm had broken out near the sun's eastern limb, in addition to the one brought into view by solar rotation Saturday. In the region of the new discovery a very small spot was seen Saturday, but it was barely visible. Yesterday this pin-hole had developed into a large group of spots, in which there is much commotion. Under the impulse of the rapid development of solar storms the red light continues to make a brilliant display.

Ohio's Favorite Son.

[Commercial Gazette.]

John Sherman is growing in strength among the members of the Legislature. The *State Journal* says that "twenty-three of the fifty-six Republican members of the Legislature favor the nomination of John Sherman for President and Bob Lincoln for Vice President. Eleven are for Blaine and six would as soon have Arthur as any other candidate."

Our Farewell Tour.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

According to the Second Adventists, the world will positively make its last appearance on any stage on the 4th of next November, which is election day. This being the case, it is hardly worth while to go to the trouble and expense of nominating Presidential candidates. The returns can not get in until a day after the fair.

A Factor to Be Considered.

[Fort Worth Gazette.]

While speculating on a tariff suited to the latitude of New York, which it is asserted Democrats must carry in order to win the Presidential election, another important factor should not be overlooked. This is John Kelly. He is a bigger man in New York politics than the tariff.

An Ominous Prophecy.

[New York Times.]

If the man named for President by the Republican convention is not thoroughly acceptable to the people of this State the Republicans in other States can not avert his defeat.

No License.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 7.—Ten towns in this county voted no license. The women of Ellenville threatened to boycott the business men not voting the temperance ticket.

THE NEW BUILDING LAW.

Abstract of a Bill That Is Now Before the Legislature—The Minutest Details of Buildings to Be Provided For.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The bill now before the Legislature, entitled "An act regulating and controlling the kind and the erection and construction, alteration, and removal of buildings in the city of Louisville," is creating some talk in this city. Few people seem to know anything of the bill. It covers 32 printed pages, and makes a very neat little pamphlet. With the purpose of giving the people some idea of this important measure, a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter read the bill through carefully, and gives the following digest of it:

The bill provides that before any building is erected or altered, the following written statement shall be made to the Superintendent of Buildings or his agent: "First—The location of the proposed work. Second—General dimensions, number and height of stories. Third—Dimensions of joists and timbers, and distance apart. Fourth—Dimensions of supporting iron-work. Fifth—For what purpose the building is designed. Sixth—The estimated cost of the building." The builder shall pay a fee to the Superintendent, to be fixed by statute. If the Superintendent refuses to allow the construction of the building, the builder may appeal to the Council. If the street in front of the building be not graded, the proposed grade must be obtained from the City Engineer. The street can not be blockaded more than the space in front of the building, one-third of the width of the street and twenty-five feet in addition. Two important sections of the bill are 7 and 8, which are as follows:

SEC. 7. No frame building shall be erected within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville until the owner or agent of said building shall have obtained permission in writing from all parties owning permanent brick structures within a radius of sixty (60) feet from the proposed location of the said frame building.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful to repair any frame building within the city of Louisville when such building shall have been damaged by fire or decay to the extent of fifty per cent. of the value of such building.

Reasonable provisions are made for the reconstruction of roofs. A penalty of from $5 to $50 is imposed for every day an unsafe wall is allowed to stand. Sheds and outhouses may be built of wood. A section provides for brick walls to be not less than 12½ inches thick. Any elevator building may be constructed of wood, externally protected by an envelope of incombustible material. The walls of the first story shall be masonry, not less than 21½ inches thick; all window frames and sash in superstructure shall be iron.

Several sections of the bill go into the most minute details of the thickness of walls, sills, posts and foundations necessary in such kind of building, the object being in each case to secure strength and safety from fire. As an illustration section 22 may be taken:

SEC. 22. Front and rear walls for five-story business buildings shall be twenty-one and one-half inches thick for basement and first story, seventeen and one-half inches thick for second and third stories, and twelve and one-half inches thick for fourth and fifth stories. Similar walls for four-story business buildings shall be twenty-one and one-half inches for basement, seventeen inches for first and second stories, and twelve and one-half inches for third and fourth stories; provided, that any front or rear wall, supporting beams or girders, shall be increased eight and one-half inches in thickness by two feet, forming buttresses or pilasters directly under such beams or girders; and provided, also, that all twelve and one-half inch division walls in business buildings shall have ledges formed of brick-work, projecting four inches from face of wall on each side to receive the bearing of the joists and rafters.

Domes of any business building shall be made to exclude wood. All mansard roofs having a greater inclination than 65° must be made fire-proof. No defective material of any kind shall be used in the construction of any building, and when condemned by the Superintendent of the Building Department or his agent shall be removed from the site of the work, after notice, within ten hours. The cement, lime, sand and mortar, as to quality and mixture, must be acceptable to the Superintendent of the Building Department or his agent. A long section provides for the erection of chimneys, their size, strength, and all other requirements necessary to secure safety. Section 44 prescribes the kind of foundations to be used, as follows:

Proper foundations of masonry shall be prepared for the support of buildings. Business buildings, fronting on the streets having sewers, shall have their foundation sunk at least twelve inches below the drainage, and no foundation shall be less than three feet below the exposed surface of the ground, and in no case shall any foundation rest on any filling or made ground. The breadths of the foundations of the several parts of any building shall be proportioned so that, as nearly as practicable, the pressure shall be equal on each square foot of the foundation. Water lime cement mortar shall be used in the masonry of all brick foundations.

A following section prescribes the kind of skylights to be used, and orders metallic gutters to protect the walls and foundations of buildings.

Section 58 provides that all signs placed on any buildings above the sills of the third story shall be made of incombustible materials. No wooden signs shall be more than two feet in width.

Piazzas or open porches shall not be inclosed, except to form vestibules or entrance doors or to protect stairways. Wooden ceilings in shops, stores and store-houses are prohibited when such buildings are to be used as workshops or residences above the first story.

Section 67 provides:

In all factories, mills or warehouses more than three stories high and covering an area of more than 3,000 superficial feet all stairway partitions shall be constructed of incombustible materials.

They shall also have fire-proof doors, blinds or shutters. A very important section provides for the erection of one or more metallic fire escapes in all buildings not used as private residences.

SEC. 82. The egress, openings and stairways of theaters or other rooms wherein crowds of people occasionally assemble, or wherein large numbers of employes are kept at work, shall in no case be less than five feet wide nor aggregate a less proportion than eighteen inches for each one hundred persons such theater or other room may contain or accommodate. This provision to apply to the doors of each gallery or compartment of such building as well as to the exterior openings. All doors of such buildings or rooms shall be made to swing outward.

The penalties for the violation of any of these provisions is $10 fine and $25 per day for each day of refusal. No person, except a licensed house-mover, shall remove any building within the limits of the city, and every such person shall annually, before engaging in said occupation, obtain a license therefor from the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Every public hall or theater shall have at least two exits. The auditorium floors shall be fire-proof. The scenery must be incombustible. They must be provided with ventilators in the roofs. All hotels, station-houses and factories must be provided with a stand-pipe and necessary hose attached. Public halls and theaters must also be provided with a fire-alarm telegraph. No more persons shall be allowed into theaters than their license provides.

SEC. 150. The City Engineer shall act as Superintendent of the Building Department, and shall appoint inspectors, whose duties will be to inforce the provisions of the act regulating the Building Department and any ordinance or resolution passed by the General Council pertaining to said building department. The inspectors shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the General Council. The Superintendent of the Building Department shall appoint a clerk to perform the duties of the Building Department, the salary of said clerk to be fixed by the General Council. All appointments made by the Superintendent of the Building Department shall be approved by the Mayor.

These are some of the most important provisions of the bill. All who are interested in the matter can get a pamphlet from the City Engineer. It is an exceedingly important measure.

The Queen's English Undefiled.

[News-Journal.]

What is to become of the English language when a leading contemporary deliberately and seriously perpetrates the crime of "abnormalities." The word is atrociously formed when "abnormity," in conformity with "enormity," would have done just as well. Oh, the enormity of it; ah, the unconformity of it; oh, the abnormity of it!

The Newspaper Copyright.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

There is nothing in the proposed bill to copyright news for eight hours, to prevent anybody who wants to from going in and collecting and publishing news on his own account. The talk of its tendency to create a monopoly is pure rot.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The cheapest and best medicine for family use in the world. Cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Diphtheria, Influenza, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pains the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, Bruises, Sprains, Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

With them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA,

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER and AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE

Great Blood Purifier,

AND

CONSTITUTION BUILDER.

It builds up and invigorates the broken-down constitution, restoring health and vigor, and making you feel cheerful and happy in the place of being sad and melancholy. It drives away all bad and disagreeable feelings which are so prevalent in men and women.

A FRIEND TO EVERY LADY.

Giving clear skin and beautiful complexion Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm your bones sound without caries and your complexion fair, use

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essentially to purify, heal, repair, and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body—Quick, Pleasant, Safe and Permanent in treatment and cure.

No matter by what name the complaint may be designated, whether it be Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Boils, Erysipelas, or Salt Rheum, diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Skin, Liver, Stomach, or Bowels, either chronic or constitutional, the virus is in the BLOOD, which supplies the waste and builds and repairs these organs and wasted tissues of the system. If the blood is unhealthy, the process of repair must be unsound.

The Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Not only is a compensating remedy, but secures the harmonious action of each of the organs. It establishes throughout the entire system functional harmony and supplies the blood-vessels with a pure and healthy current of new life.

THE SKIN,

After a few days use of the Sarsaparillian, becomes clear and beautiful. Pimples, Blotches, Black Spots, and Skin Eruptions are removed; Sores and Ulcers soon cured. Persons suffering from Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, Throat and Glands, that have accumulated and spread, either from uncured diseases or mercury, or from the use of corrosive sublimate, may rely upon a cure if the Sarsaparillian is continued a sufficient time to make its impression on the system.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

One Dollar a Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by all druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church st., New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Relief and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

fe7 TuTh&Sa&wly

THE FRANKFORT LYCEUM

Begins the Tenth Year of Its Existence by Newly Organizing and Selecting Officers for the Opening Twelve Months.

THE EVENING'S PROGRAMME IN FULL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, March 7.—The Frankfort Lyceum met last night at the residence of Col. Thomas Rodman, Sr., and organized for its tenth year by electing the following officers, viz.:

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, President; Mr. John R. Proctor and Rev. J. M. Lewis, Vice Presidents; Mrs. J. C. Morton and Miss Laura Ford, editors of the *Chronicle*; Col. Thomas Rodman, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Sallie Jackson, Librarian; Maj. Henry T. Stanton and Col. Thomas B. Ford, critics; Mrs. Thomas Rodman, Sr., Mrs. Will Saffell, Miss Sallie Jackson, Mr. Wm. H. Newhall, Jr., and Henry C. Murray, Committee on Programme. The exercises of the evening then consisted of the following: Address of welcome and thanks, Col. J. Stoddard Johnston; remarks, "Review of Our Past," by Col. Thomas B. Ford; original poem, "The Angel of the Spring," Miss Laura Ford; reading, "Journalism in Tennessee"—Mark Twain—by Wm. H. Newhall, Jr.; instrumental music, Miss Lizzie Rodman; original poem, "William Bond, Esquire," by Maj. Henry T. Stanton.

The chief feature of the evening was Col. Johnston's address, which contains valuable hints to all small towns of the State, and even the larger ones where circles of society, forced to draw upon their own resources for their evening's pastime, prefer to receive entertainment and oftentimes stimulate mental energy, rather than fritter away all of their precious moments in idleness or perhaps frivolity, stupid small talk or vicious gossip. The suggestions are applicable generally and not particularly to this lyceum, and those who are truly interested in overcoming the lethargy into which the societies, of smaller towns especially, sink, ought not fail to read and become an active co-worker in the cause to gradually elevate the standard of intelligence in their communities. It will help, however trifling the benefits may seem.

Col. Johnston after thanking the members for his re-election to the Presidency of the society and speaking of the political excitement and other causes that prevented an earlier organization of the lyceum this year, says:

The elevating influences of such an association can not be over-estimated. Its effects in our community and upon the society of Frankfort are patent to my mind. I could enunciate many instances wherein young men have had their ambition first stirred, and their latent talent first developed by attending our meetings and gathering confidence to here first test their powers. It has been the school of more than one genius of either sex, who, here first discovering a talent for declamation or music, has since gained reputation, or found it the means of a livelihood in the wider world. But the real benefit is the silent influence which it exerts on each of us, young and old, in keeping it steadily before us that there is not only mental improvement but enjoyment in exercises which have none of the excitement too often sought in a city in the theater or other devices for killing time in the evening. It is a fit resource for persons of culture to supplement their social intercourse with literary and musical exercises, which, while instructing and entertaining the auditors present, afford a rational means of instructing our youth in accomplishments which will add to their happiness, and make them more acceptable in any circle of polite society in which they may be thrown in life. With the standard we have established, and which has given us an enviable reputation wherever our name is known, none who enjoy the advantage of declaming, reading, reciting, singing or performing instrumental music, need feel abashed to test their powers before others. I do not mean that a single trial here will make one perfect, but I do say that if the young of our community who have access to our meetings will avail themselves of the fostering care we always take, and whenever they feel that they have any talent will manifest it by participating in our exercises, as all persons of merit easily can, they will with reasonable practice be able to pass the ordeal of criticism anywhere.

Such, my friends, is the true value of our lyceum. It is not designed to make a display for visiting strangers, and exhibit ourselves as amateur performers in our various parts. Our guests are always welcome; but they must, in order to appreciate our institution, understand its object as the unostentatious effort of a comparatively small element in our community, united by common social ties, to keep alive in this utilitarian age a taste for those purer pursuits and pleasures which have their birth and growth at home and in the family circle; to cultivate among ourselves a taste for literature free from pedantry, and to teach our children, as they become old enough to understand the lesson, that the knowledge of books, of art, literature and music, is the best passport to high social recognition, as well as an invaluable resource for true happiness in life.

With these views touching the aims and objects of the lyceum, it is not difficult to conceive that I entertain a high estimate of the good to be derived from its continuance.

But I am requested by the committee which has arranged our programme for to-night, at this, our preliminary meeting, to speak especially of our hopes for 1884.

Hope is defined to be "a desire for some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable." To say, therefore, that I entertain the hope that our meetings will be not only agreeable but profitable to us all, is to express the desire that they shall be, coupled with the expectation not only that we can, but also a belief that we shall obtain that end. It implies also that we will all strive to the best of our ability to perform our several parts and duties as to contribute to this result.

Shakespeare has said:

"A cause on foot,
Lives so on hope, as in an early spring
We see the appearing buds; which, to prove fruit,
Hope gives not so much warrant, as despair,
That frosts will bite them."

We hope, among other things, that our meetings will be enlivened by the wit, the poetry and the charming essays of our editor, whose pen and scissors have been so long silent; that our critic will not be so engrossed with his unpoetic duties of recording the titles of acts, entitled acts to amend acts, as to deprive us of the pleasure we have all enjoyed so much heretofore of his rythmic criticisms; that other poets whose lutes have been long silent will tune them again to the music of sweet strains, and give us the results of their choicest inspiration. We hope to have the Governor and other State officers, whose genius so fittingly make them as worthy coadjutors, join us in our efforts to make these meetings pleasant, and find in the exercises of the lyceum sweet relaxation from the dull care and routine of office. We hope to have the cheerful co-operation of all the musical talent of Frankfort, to shed the witchery of song and the pleasing cadence of their bright music over our more serious deliberations. We hope to evoke the latent talent of the brighter members of the General Assembly, to the end that we may be able to say that all the eloquence of the two bodies is not wasted on the dreary walls of the capitol. In fine, we not only hope and desire, but also expect, to so conserve and utilize all the intellectual resources at our command that we will make the season of 1884 the most brilliant, the most improving and entertaining ever experienced in our history, and that all these bright expectations shall not prove merely

"Hopes, that beckon with delusive gleams
Till the eye dances in the void of dreams."

A Curious Pension Case.

[*Cincinnati Times-Star.*]

Among the bills and cases of various kind coming up before Congress there are none with a more interesting story than "House Bills 5,334 and 5,325." The first-mentioned bill is to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. F. Seeley, a private soldier in Company F, Second Michigan Infantry, and to pay to the said person the "amount of back pay and bounty and allowance due him (her) at the date of his (her) alleged desertion." From this it appears that Franklin Thompson aforesaid is a "her." And thereby hangs the interesting story.

The person in question, it appears, was a young girl in Michigan when the war broke out, and became possessed of a desire to serve her country, and at the same time probably to have a little experience on her own account. At any rate she enlisted in the Second Michigan regiment, and without a suspicion as to her sex, dressed in male attire, was ordered with the regiment to the field. Passing with the officers as a boy she was given in many cases lighter duties than her fellows, and was an Orderly at the battle of Fredericksburg, one of the present members of the House remembering her as she carried dispatches to and fro on the field, fearless in the midst of rebel bullets. She served two years in the field, always at her post and honored by those with whom she (he) associated, her sex unsuspected. Some time after the battle of Fredericksburg she was taken ill from exposure and malaria, and was ordered to the hospital. This she had always feared, for she realized that her sex must be discovered. The result was, to make a long story short, that she deserted and returned home. Resuming her proper costume as soon as she got outside the lines, she was safe from detection, and had no difficulty in making her way home. She soon tired, however, of the hum-drum of home life, and realizing that she might really be of more use in her own person as a nurse than as soldier or orderly, she soon returned to the front, this time as a nurse, and was for a time engaged at Harper's Ferry and at other points in hospital work.

At the close of the war she returned home, and has since told some of her experiences in the work entitled "Nurse and Spy." The present bills are, first, to remove the charge of desertion against her record, or rather the record of Frank Thompson, and to pay her her bounty and back pay, the second to grant her a pension of $12 a month.

ATTIRED IN CALICO,

The Youth and Beauty of Frankfort and Elsewhere Do the Light Fantastic in the Assembly Ball-room at the Capital.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, March 7.—The calico hop given by the Assembly Ball Club last night was largely attended and a most enjoyable entertainment, but was not as pretty to the eye as the Mother Hubbard party. Nearly all of the ladies' dresses were trimmed with calico instead of being made entirely of that material, as the gentlemen imagined they would appear. Their toilets, therefore, were quite pretty, and took even a degree of elegance.

The gentlemen wore calico bosoms and ties, a number appearing in bright red-striped goods, and looking like railroad section hands or ward "rounders" at an election. The following were present:

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kehoe, Maysville.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stoll, Louisville.
Colonel and Mrs. Stoddard Johnston, Frankfort.
Judge and Mrs. Beckner, Winchester.
Mrs. George F. Berry, Frankfort.
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hawkins, Frankfort.
Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Hume, Frankfort.
Mrs. Judge Hargis.
Mrs. James Rodman, Frankfort.
Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell Adair.
Mrs. Attorney General Hardin.
Miss Annie Barr, Louisville.
Miss Lida Hicks, Maysville.
Miss Carrie Barr, Louisville.
Miss Dora Apperson, Little Rock, Ark.
Miss Cora Allison, New Albany.
Misses Sallie and Bettie Payne, Georgetown.
Miss Susie Cromwell, Lexington.
Miss Julia Bruce, Lexington.
Miss Mattie Fogle, Lebanon.
Miss Myra Warren, Louisville.
Miss Kate Tyler, Bullitt county.
Miss Mary Nash, Louisville.
Miss Elodie Helm, Elizabethtown.
Misses Julia and Mattie Stephenson, Harrodsburg.
Miss Lucy Hill, Lexington.
Miss Amelie Compton, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Russie Hill, Lexington.
Miss Lillie Burbridge, Washington City.
Miss Feeline Baby, Canada.
Miss Lula Offutt, Shelbyville.
Miss Maggie Clay, Paris.
Miss Alice Lounsbury, Stamford, Connecticut.
Miss Birdie Boyle, Danville.
Miss Nellie Trabue, Louisville.
Miss Lula Gay, Winchester.
Miss Maggie Brent, Georgetown.
Senators John Bennett, J. A. Munday and D. L. Moore.
Representatives Geo. V. Triplett, Thomas G. Stuart, Ira Julian and Tom P. Carothers.
Mr. Richard McCarney, Paris.
John Caperton, Will Offutt, Thos. Buchanan, Will Edmunds, Joe Baker, Louisville.
Judge Lewis McCee, Lawrenceburg.
Dr. W. H. Coffman, Georgetown.
Mr. Sidney Holt, Cincinnati.
Messrs. Thos. Hughes, Will Samuels, Z. F. Smith, Jr., Louis Kinnders de Roode, John L. Patterson, Dick Porter, Lexington.
'Squire Turner, Mt. Sterling.
George Nuckolds, Georgetown.
Frankfort—Misses Willie Robb, Julia Duval, Joe Gray, Georgie Bowman, Sallie Sneed, Susie Rodman, Kittie Warren, Mona Tate, Dr. A. C. Wood, Messrs. George L. Payne, Henry C. Murray, James G. Dudley, Junie Todd, Charles E. Kincaid, Hugh Rodman, Sam D. Johnson, Jos. LeCompte, J. Gray McLean, Henry B. Ware, Grant Green, Jr., Will Grant, Henry Sawyer, Will Sneed, Ed Grant, Uberto Keenan, Joe Rodman, Jacob Corbett, Jr., John H. Stuart, John Milam, Will E. Railley, Jim Todd, Jr.

CAMPBELL'S HEART,

Together With the Ball that Penetrated It Produced in Court—Officer Mike Garmley Under Arrest Charged With the Killing.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 7.—The Coroner's jury in the Campbell murder case adjourned to-day to meet probably only once more, which will be at 3 o'clock to-morrow evening. The ball has at last been found in Campbell's body and was this evening produced in court. Campbell's heart was brought into court with the bullet hole through the center of it. The ball was scarcely battered at all, although it had passed through a rib. It weighed 126½ grains Troy weight and was determined by Mr. Wilson, a gun-smith to be a 38-caliber ball, which coincided with the pistol of Officer Mike Garmley, and in the judgment of some officials fixing the killing upon Garmley, who has been arrested and is now in jail.

Wallace Shelby is supposed to have some important knowledge of the killing, and has been summoned, but is said to have gone out of the State.

At the sale to-day of the farm stock of Jacob Sidener, deceased, all kinds of stock are said to have sold very high.

An enterprising fire created some sensation this evening at 7 o'clock in Williams' photograph gallery, but succumbed to the rain and a steamer.

Dr. Bullock is generally congratulated upon his appointment to Gov. Blackburn's asylum in Louisville.

THE CROUCH FAMILY MURDER.

Jud Crouch and Dan. Holcomb Undergoing a Preliminary Examination.

JACKSON, MICH., March 7.—This morning the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan. S. Holcomb, charged with the famous quadruple murder of the Crouch family, November 21, began in the presence of a large crowd of people which thronged every available space in the court-house. The forenoon was consumed in the examination of three witnesses—Reardon, Parks and Hutchins. The two former testified as to finding the bodies, the other to well-known facts. Hutchins told of the conduct of Holcomb and Jud Crouch after the murder was made known to them. He stated that they acted unconcerned, and Jud was not affected by the news as he could see. On adjournment, as Holcomb and Crouch were led back to jail, the crowd pressed forward to get a good look at them. The crush was fearful, and several women fainted and were with difficulty saved from being trampled to death. All portions of the county are represented and the interest is intense.

Pork Points From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Superintendent Maxwell, of the Chamber of Commerce, made public to-day interesting comparative figures in reference to the hog product here the past winter. Besides a decrease of nearly 60,000 head in the number packed, there is a marked decline in the average weight, it being 13 53-100 pounds per head, making a difference in weight between the past winter and the winter before of 21,400,000 pounds. The average cost the past winter per 100 pounds gross was $5 23.93, against $6 44.06 the preceding season.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—The river is 3 feet 9 inches and stationary. It is cloudy, with a light rain this afternoon, and the prospect is favorable for more to-night. The C. W. Batchelor departed for Wheeling. The Scotia is not yet in, but is momentarily expected. She will get out again during the night with a good trip. The river is clear of ice here, and a number of tow-boats ice-bound below will arrive within the next 48 hours. The name of the steamer John Lomas has been changed to that of R. B. Kendall. The Jack Gumbert was sold by the Marshal to Gumbert & Huey for $8,875.

PITTSBURGH, March 7, Noon.—River 3 feet 9 inches and falling. Rainy and cool.

WHEELING, March 7, Noon.—River 7 feet 3 inches and stationary. Departed—Scotia, Pittsburgh, 5 A. M.; Diurnal, Parkersburg, 11:30 A. M. Weather cloudy and cool.

WHEELING, March 7, Night.—River 7 feet 3 inches and stationary. Passed Up—Dick Fulton, Percy Kelsey and L. W. Morgan. Weather cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, March 7, Noon.—River 17 feet 8 inches and falling. Cloudy; thermomter 34°.

CINCINNATI, March 7, Night.—River 17 feet 9 inches;falling;raining and sleeting. Arrived—Ariadne, Tennessee river. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, March 7, Noon.—River 22 9-10 feet. Thermometer 32°; cloudy and ugly. No arrivals. The John F. Welton and tow passed down at 10 A. M. The Morgan will pass here at 2 A. M. and the Ohio at 4.

EVANSVILLE, March 7, Night.—River 22 2-10 feet and falling. Cold, rain and sleet. Arrived—J. S. Hopkins, Cairo; Morgan, New Orleans; Ohio, Memphis; Fashion, Louisville. Departed—Hopkins, Paducah; Charles Morgan, Cincinnati, 6 P. M.; Ohio, Cincinnati, 6:30 P. M.; Fashion, Louisville, 6 P. M. The relief-boat Throop detained by the weather; will leave to-morrow morning.

CAIRO, March 7, Noon.—Arrived—City of St. Louis, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; U. P. Schenck, Ohio, 1 A. M. Departed—Schenck, below, 5 A. M. Rainy and cold.

CAIRO, March 7, Night.—Departed—City of St. Louis, New Orleans, 2 P. M. River 41 feet and falling. Cloudy. Thermometer 30°.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 7, Night.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed—None. River fallen 3 inches; 10 feet 9 inches by gauge. Snow and sleet most all day, with indications of rain to night should it turn a little milder.

MEMPHIS, March 7, Noon.—River falling. Departed—Iron Duke, Vicksburg, 6 A. M.; Smoky City, New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Arkansas City, St. Louis, noon. Raining.

MEMPHIS, March 7, Night.—River fallen 2 inches. Arrived—Ironsides, Pittsburgh. Departed—J. W. Gaff, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg, 7 P. M. Damp.

VICKSBURG, March 7, Night.—Arrived—City of Providence, St. Louis, 11 A. M. Departed—Jos. Henry, 1 A. M.; City of New Orleans, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Hays, Memphis, 5 P. M.; Centennial, 1 P. M.; Wyoming, New Orleans, 8 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, Night.—Arrived—Mary Houston, Cincinnati. River rose 2 inches.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD — SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.100	30.081	29.995	29.938	29.910
Thermomet'r	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.0	33.0
Dew-point	28.4	24.2	27.5	28.0	30.0
Humidity	86	72	83	88	88
Wind	N.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	....
Velocity	7	14	12	13	....
Weather	Clo'dy	Clo'dy	Ltrain	Ltrain	Ltrain

Mean daily barometer	30.001
Mean daily thermometer	32.3
Mean daily dew-point	28.6
Mean daily humidity	85.7
Maximum thermometer	34.5
Minimum thermometer	30.5
Rainfall, inches	0.34

Maximum velocity of wind, 16 miles per hour, northeast.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, March 7, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations 7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M. (Washington time):

STATIONS.	Baromet'r.	Thermom.	Wind. Direc'n (from)	Wind. Vel'c'y per hr	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	29.84	75	S.	24	....	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.86	51	N.	6	0.64	Lt. rain.
W G'lf States:						
Galveston	29.77	69	S.	13	0.04	Threat'g.
Indianola	29.76	78	S. W	14	*	Cloudy.
Little Rock	29.92	38	N. E	Lt.	1.00	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.80	48	N.	8	1.05	Threat'g.
O. V'l & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	29.90	63	S.	12	0.16	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati	30.08	33	N. E	7	*	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.99	32	E.	12	*	Lt. rain.
Memphis	29.89	36	N. E	8	0.56	....
Nashville	29.92	39	N. E	Lt.	0.05	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh	30.07	35	N. W	Lt.	0.04	Cloudy.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	29.89	32	N. E	11	0.19	Sleet.
Davenport	30.22	20	N. E	10	.....	Cloudy.
Dubuque	30.32	15	N.	8	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.20	16	N.	Lt.	0.01	Hy. snow.
La Crosse	30.32	13	N.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.06	24	N.	17	0.11	Sleet.
St. Paul	30.36	14	N.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Missouri V'l:						
Leavenwth	30.18	17	N. E	12	*	Lt. snow.
Omaha	30.29	13	N. E	8	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.31	10	E.	8	0.01	Lt. snow.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.24	8	S. W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.03	16	N. E	10	0.01	Lt. snow.
Fort Elliott	29.89	35	S. E	Lt.	.....	Fair.
North Platte	30.12	13	N. E	6	0.02	Lt. snow.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.20	22	N. E	10	*	Cloudy.

*Inappreciable.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7, 1884.

March 7	Mean daily barometer.	Thermometer. Mean	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Mean rela've humidity	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	30.110	53.0	60.0	44.0	52.0	S.	0.28	Fair.
1874	29.953	45.0	60.0	42.0	34.0	S. W	0.10	Clear.
1875	29.743	31.2	34.0	28.0	72.2	N. W	0.38	Cloudy
1876	29.967	43.5	65.0	34.0	75.0	W.	0.47	Fair.
1877	29.918	52.2	62.0	44.0	57.0	S.	0.03	Cloudy
1878	30.023	63.5	70.0	58.0	61.7	S. W	.....	Fair.
1879	30.091	57.5	69.0	51.0	76.0	N. E	0.06	Fair.
1880	30.020	48.0	50.0	43.0	95.3	N.	0.71	Cloudy
1881	30.057	41.7	52.0	29.0	61.0	E.	*	Cloudy
1882	29.846	60.8	67.0	53.0	83.3	N. W	0.44	Cloudy
1883	30.214	36.3	44.0	29.0	72.0	E.	0.06	Cloudy
1884	30.001	32.3	34.0	30.0	85.7	N. E	0.34	Cloudy

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1873... 6 feet	10 inches	1879... 10 feet	10 inches
1874... 12 feet	6 inches	1880... 12 feet	6 inches
1875... 13 feet	0 inches	1881... 10 feet	0 inches
1876... 8 feet	6 inches	1882... 10 feet	0 inches
1877... 6 feet	2 inch	1883... 9 feet	6 inches
1878... 10 feet	4 inches	1884... 8 feet	6 inches

*Inappreciable.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	From.	To.
Ben Franklin	Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
R. R. Springer	......	New Orleans.
Rainbow	Henderson	Henderson.
Golden Rule	New Orleans	Cincinnati.
H. DeBus & barges	Cincinnati	Hawesville.
Iron Age and tow	——	Pittsburgh.

BOATS DUE.

Jas. Guthrie	Henderson	——.
Montana	St. Louis	Pittsburgh.
Chas. Morgan	New Orleans	Cincinnati.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river was making a bold stagger to come to a stand last evening, with 8 feet 4 inches in the canal and 6 feet 2 inches in the chute on the falls. Business good. Weather cool, raw, damp and disagreeable. The Kentucky river has been rising fast, and the river will begin to swell here to-day.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

MAGGIE HARPER for Madison at 1 P. M.

THE Jas. Guthrie leaves for Henderson at 4 P. M. from the foot of Fourth street.

THE beautiful City of Madison leaves for Cincinnati at 2:42 P. M. from the foot of Third street.

OUR LOG.

THE river is getting very thin at Pittsburgh.

"JUMBO" will come a jumping before long for New Orleans.

HIRAM AND CHARLEY HILL are at work again on the wreck of the Carrier.

THE Ben Franklin is now known among the river fraternity as the "Highland Mary."

FLOODS and cyclones have no terrors that will make Cairo dive under or duck her head.

BULLY for Vin. Bradas and the Council. We are going to have four electric lights on the levee.

THE Big Sandy had a "hemorrhage" the other day and "played smash" with floating property.

LOOK out! Old B'argrass and Har'ds crick are swelling up, and when they boom they mean business.

JOHN DALES, who was second clerk on the Carrier, is now second clerk on the Joe Peters, with Alex. McConnell.

CAPT. DICK SINNOTT will command the Henry Frank in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Dick's a daisy.

THE turtles, tadpoles and terrapins about Pittsburgh are growing uneasy, the bottom of the river is rising on 'em so fast.

THE last Exposition we had here gave Cincinnati the paralysis and buck ague combined. The next one we have will kill her too dead to skin.

THE C. and O. short-route trestle continues to climb along up the levee, and it won't be long before the iron horse will be snorting up and down over it.

THE R. R. Springer and Mary Houston have whistles exactly alike—same number and same tones. The "Rynus" ought to add a fog-horn to hers.

THE late Capt. Henry A. Jones, of Cincinnati, was born in 1808, and not in 1828, as was stated in our notice of him yesterday, and published in this column. It was not our mistake, but a typographical error.

VENNOR said: "The fore part of March will be cold and stormy." Yes, that's all right, Venny, but what we want to know is what the hind part will be. We've had enough lyin' about March; we want some lamb now.

CAPT. BILLY HUSTON, Sr., of Henderson, was in the city yesterday, looking as natural and youthful as he did when he was the "boss clerk" in the ante-bellum days of the Henderson packets, "'way long yander 'fo' de wah."

CAPT. MALIN MCCULLOUGH, Superintendent of the United States Mail Line Company at Cincinnati, was the private secretary of the late Capt. Henry A. Jones for many years, and up to the very hour of his death they were warm personal friends.

CAIRO was the Ararat of the recent flood. She was "out of the depths" during the big swell, and is now known as the "high water town" between Pittsburgh and the Gulf.

THE Golden Rule and Charles Morgan left New Orleans the same day. The Rule "come a runnin'," and passed up yesterday forenoon. The Morgan was due up last night or this morning. The Rule is a runner and the Morgan is a "rattler," but we suppose the latter was detained taking on freight along the lower bends and along the coast.

SAY, Booker, you, Harry and the balance of the boys scrouge up. We want a seat on the Mayoralty bench, and we don't propose to "go foot" either. You can all bet that when it comes to running the race for Mayor you'll find us a willin' hoss to run and a tough "critter" to beat. Come on; the more the merrier. The "hoss" that comes in under the string ahead of us is the Mayor that calls for the cake. All we ask is a fair start, when the time comes, and plenty of room to run.

THE cabin of the fast and beautiful R. R. Springer has been transformed into a gilded palace and fine art gallery. It is now one of the handsomest cabins afloat, and the paintings are all of the best and most artistic manner. The decorations are beautiful—in Italian renaissance—the scenery being landscapes in America and Europe. The style is a new departure on our Southern steamers, and will not only beautify her saloons and prove attractive, but astonish the natives along shore. The "Orphan Boy" is proud, Count De Jones, the clerk, is happy, and the "WoobenWynus" takes the biscuit for beauty.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE beautiful Buckeye State leaves for Memphis to-morrow at 12 o'clock....The Iron Age and tow left for Pittsburgh yesterday morning....The ice has run out at Pittsburgh....The Big Sandy has been putting on airs again....The Will Kyle's machinery and outfit will be sold at auction in Cincinnati on the 10th and 11th instants. See advertisement....The R. R. Springer left for New Orleans yesterday. She got a fine lot of freight and several people here. The Grey Eagle is having a new stem-band put upon her nose....The Paris C. Brown leaves for New Orleans Friday, the 14th instant, and "Jumbo" the following Monday....The Mary Houston reached New Orleans yesterday....The W. W. O'Neil, Raymond Horner and John A. Wood and tows passed Memphis going South Thursday....The Ohio is due up from Memphis to-morrow....The Barnard and tow passed Cairo coming up Thursday....The Chas. Morgan is due up to-morrow from New Orleans....The Little Fred and tow left Cairo for Pittsburgh Thursday....The Montana, bound for Pittsburgh, was due up last night....The Henry DeBus went down to Hawesville with five barges for staves....The big Joe Williams and tow are due up from New Orleans....The S. P. Coe has laid up for the present at Cincinnati....The City of Vicksburg ran a little too close to the levee at Helena, and a man on shore fired three shots at Pilot Joe McCullough, who was at the wheel. No damage was done, and Joe continued to whistle his usual tune—"Mary and the monkey"....The iron tug N. M. Jones, formerly of Memphis, but in service at New Orleans for ten years past, is under way for Memphis in tow of the Port Eads, and will do service there again, the New Corsair to remain at New Orleans for work there. Both belong to the Browns, of Pittsburgh....The Gaff, with 500 tons, "felt her oats" going down and ran from Cairo to Memphis in 18 hours, making four landings.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* of yesterday says: "At a large and sympathetic meeting of steamboat owners, clerks, agents, pilots and engineers, held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Southern Transportation Line, to take action on the death of the veteran Capt. Henry A. Jones, on motion of Capt. James S. Wise, Commodore David Gibson was called to the chair, and Capt. Thomas S. Royse chosen Secretary. After the meeting had been properly organized, Capts. M. V. Daily, Geo. W. Neare, Alex. Montgomery, H. H. Devenny, R. W. Wise and B. Frank Pierce were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions, to be reported to-day for publication and presentation to the family of the deceased. Capt. J. J. Raipe, Thomas Cassilly and Paris C. Brown were selected to provide floral offerings. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, from his residence, corner of Seventh and Cutter streets. After touching and feeling remarks eulogistic of the honored dead by the following persons who knew him long and well, Col. Robert Cox, J. J. Raipe, James W. Wise, W. G. McCoy, J. D. Parker, George W. Neare, Mahlon McCullough and Thomas S. Royse, the meeting adjourned to meet Sunday at 1 o'clock, at the Gibson House, to attend the funeral in a body."

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp. The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

STEAMBOATS.

For Cincinnati—U. S. Mail-line Steamers.

Leave daily at **2:42 P.M.** Sundays at **11:42 A. M.** Fare **$3.** Round trip $5, including meals, berths and passage, good until used. Boats leave dock at foot of Third st.
WILL S. HAYS, FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
Pass. and Ticket Agent. se22 d&Sutf

SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Leaves Every Thursday, Saturday and Monday
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY POINTS.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GUIDING STAR,
HEGLER, Master. McINTYRE, Clerk.
Leaves MONDAY, March 10, at 10 A. M. The Paris C. Brown follows Friday, March 14. For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI, Agent.
WILL S. HAYS, Pass. and Ticket Ag't.

Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Packet for Madison, Carrollton and Way Landings, the elegant steamer
MAGGIE HARPER........S. S. FEARN, Master.
C. L. POGUE..........Clerk
Will leave on THIS DAY, March 8, at 1 P. M. For freight or passage apply to THOS. SMALL, Agent.

REGULAR KENTUCKY RIVER PACKET.
The elegant Steamer
FANNIE FREEZE..........PENCE, Master.
Will leave for Frankfort and all way landings THIS DAY, March 8, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to THOS. SMALL, Ag't.

LOWER OHIO AND TENN. RIVER PACKET.
For Owensboro, Evansville, Mt. Vernon and Uniontown, the elegant Steamer
ARIADNE..............McCOY, Master.
Will leave as above on SUNDAY, 9th, at 10 A. M., connecting with Cairo and Cumberland river packets.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL-LINE.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
JAS. GUTHRIE.... ..L. W. WHITLOW, Master
Will leave as above THIS DAY, March 8, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.
WILL S. HAYS, Ticket Agent.
S. W. BLACK, Passenger Agent.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Co.
For Memphis and All Way Points.
BUCKEYE STATE......THORNBURG, Master.
Leaves on SUNDAY, March 9, at 12 M. Through rates to all points on Memphis and Little Rock railroad; also Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. WILL S. HAYS.
Freight and Passenger Agent.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION,
SALOON.

THE stock and fixtures of the Hotel de Raine Saloon, cor. Second and Main, will be sold at public auction Tuesday, March 11, at 9:30 A. M.

First Annual Sale of the Shelby County FINE HORSE ASSOCIATION,

TO take place in the city of Shelbyville, Ky., **Monday, April 21, 1884,** composed of Pairs, Saddlers, Harness, and Combined Saddlers and Mares, Carriage and Coupe Horses and Mares, Roadsters, Trotters, Fine-bred Stallions, etc. Those desiring to attend the sale from Eastern Kentucky can find conveyance at Christiansburg, 8 miles from Shelbyville, on the L., C. and L. R. R., arriving in Shelbyville in time for the sale. Those desiring to attend from Louisville and points in Southern Kentucky can reach Shelbyville in time for the sale by train from Louisville. No by-bidding. JOE SHIPMAN, Pres't.
W. M. OWEN, Sec'y. mr8 eod21

FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Owing to removal to our new down-town house, will rent our present location to a responsible party. Best stand in the city for produce business or jobbing grocery and commission. WATKINS' Grocery, 350 Second st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

PERSONAL.

LEM. CLAYTON, of Owensboro, will be pleased to know the name of and address of the lady who wrote and mailed him a letter March 1, 1884.

WEAK and Undeveloped Parts of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened, Etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513 Buffalo, N. Y.—[Toledo Evening Bee. my2 WSa&Su156

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas,* was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.,* had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.,* of intolerable **Itching of the Scalp**; J. N. CARTER, JR., *Occoquan, Va.,* of **Scald Head**; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelaceville, Ky.,* of **Tetter Sores**; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.,* of **Scalp Disease and Dandruff.** Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

CARPETS, ETC.

J. T. BURGHARD'S
CARPET WAREHOUSES,

On Brook and Market Streets,

Are now filled with a stock of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Moquette and Velvet Carpets, Extra Super and Three-ply Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rope and Straw Mattings, Lace and Portiers Curtains and Upholstery materials second to none in this city, and parties in want of anything in this line will do well to see this stock and learn prices before buying anywhere else.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO GIVE AWAY—15 lbs. light sugar, $1; 14 lbs. B sugar, $1; 13 lbs. coffee A sugar, $1; 12 lbs. granulated sugar, $1; 2 cans corn, 15c.; 2 cans tomatoes, 15c.; sugar-cured hams, 11½c.; 9 lbs. best lard, $1; beans, per gal., 20c.; best syrup, per gal., 40c.; starch, per package, 20c.; matches, per doz., 5c.; best rice, 2 lbs. 15c.; prunes, 2 lbs. 15c.; sardines, 3 boxes 25c.; best family flour, per bbl., $5 85; Hungarian patent flour, $6 40; 24 lbs. fancy flour, 75c. WATKINS' grocery, 352 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

WANTED—YOU TO KNOW—We are exclusively handling the bon-ton, pure fruit Shaker preserves in bulk. 15 varieties, only 15c per lb. WATKINS' Grocery, 350 Second st.

WANTED—TEACHERS—September, two Baptist presiding teachers (liberal salary); lady for elocution, French, German ($600); three vocalists of the highest rank as singers and teachers; lady for ancient and modern languages; matron (Baptist) for college. CENTRAL SCHOOL AGENCY, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO RENT—A medium-sized house centrally located. Apply at once at 536 West Main st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—On Furniture, Pianos, etc., without removal. Business strictly confidential. Call at 512 Green st., corner Fifth, room No. 19, Law Temple building. fe27 d&Su30

WANTED—It known that the Employment Agency of the Women's Christian Association has been removed from Schurmann's Block to a room over Hegan's paper store, 348, and is located at the head of the landing. fe17 eod12t

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—An old and practical teacher desires a situation; country preferred. Can furnish best of recommendations. Able to teach all the English branches and most of the sciences. Would take charge of an academy if desired. Address W. W., 524 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For Hon. Alex. H. Stephens' History. G. B. PERRY, General Agent, Sonora, Ky.

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL—From 11 to 15 years of age, can find a good and permanent home with an American family leaving the city. Address, at once, O. L. LYEL, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—THE TRADES.

WANTED—BARBER—A first-class barber. Address WM. RAGIO, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLUE-GRASS FARM—"Elkwood," containing 365 acres, one mile north of Midway (railroad town), Woodford county, Ky., 40 acres woodland pasture, remainder in a high state of cultivation, well watered. Improvements extensive and substantial. A first-class farm in all respects. For plat, full description, price, etc., address E. A. BAGBY, Midway, Ky. fe2 Sa&Wtf

FOR SALE—LOT—Beautiful building lot, 45x200, west side Second st., and north of Oak st. SUTFIELD & GRAY or E. R. SPURRIER, 430 Main st. fe27 WeSa&Sutf

FOR SALE--MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For goods or real estate, liquors preferred, lot of mining stock; par value $10, cash value $1 per share. W. A. WILLARD, 390 Curtis st., Denver, Col.

FOR SALE—STORE—Good trade established. Will rent room on reasonable terms. For particulars address W. H. KELLER & CO., Corydon, Ind.

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS'. Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—New and second-hand engines, boilers, etc. SULZER & VOGT, 717 to 731 E. Main st. SuTuTh&Satf

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 343 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts. In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:09 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	

RETURNING.

	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.

City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily. Short Line to the South. In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M

	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg		8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.

Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.

Arrive at Prospect 9:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at 9:50 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, March 6,

BARLOW, WILSON & CO.'S

Mammoth Minstrels.

H. J. CLAPHAM, Manager.

Introducing an Entirely New Programme.

Milt Barlow, George Wilson, Frank Moran, Hughey Dougherty, Billy Carter, Barney Fagan. B. F. Underwood's lecture, Sunday night, March 9.

Next week, Salsbury's Troubadors.

MACAULEY'S THEATER—SPECIAL.

MADISON SQUARE THEATER CO.

Comprising:

C. W. COULDOCK, ANNIE RUSSELL, J. G. GRAHAME, Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, DeWOLF HOPPER, ADA GILMAN, W. H. CROMPTON, Mrs. CECILE RUSH and others, will appear here in the greatest dramatic success,

"HAZEL KIRKE,"

ON MARCH 17, 18, 19.

☞ Elegant souvenirs presented to the ladies.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

George Kuhbauch against Alexander McEwen, etc.—In Chancery, No. 37,386.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1884,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in that part of the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, and State of Kentucky, known as Portland:

The first lot fronting on the north side of Portland ave. 35 ft., and running back northwardly same width and parallel to First cross st. (now called Thirty-first street), 198 ft. to a 33-foot alley, the west line of lot adjoining what was known as Zoeller's Brewery lot, now a tobacco factory, and the east line being 275 ft. west of First st. (now called Thirty-first street), it being the same lot conveyed to George and Margaret Kuhbauch by deed recorded in Deed Book 148, page 164.

The second beginning 240 ft. west from the southwest corner of the whole tract conveyed by the Commissioner in Chancery to Theodore Schwartz, on the north line of Portland ave., running thence northwardly at right angles across the tract and its north line, and running from the cross line westwardly over the whole residue of the tract, fronting 111 ft. on Portland ave., taking in the brewery and all the appurtenances, being the same conveyed to George and Margaret Kuhbauch by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 153, page 576.

Both lots being the same property conveyed by plaintiffs, George and Margaret Kuhbauch, to Malcolm McEwen by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 197, page 358, and described in the petition in this action.

It is adjudged by the court that neither of said lots of ground can be divided without materially impairing its value.

The purchaser will be required to make a deposit of $50 under rule of court.

Amount to be raised $4,269 04.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with good surety, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. W. H. BAILEY,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

DR. LANCASTER'S

DISPENSARY,

313 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson Streets, near Market St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER, a regular graduate in all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, and Venereal Diseases, with twenty years practice, continues to treat all PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL Diseases as a specialty.

SYPHILIS, the direst affliction of mankind, and unless thoroughly cured, entails untold evils on man, woman, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its baleful extention, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system.

GONORRHEA, cured in from two to five days.

GLEET AND STRICTURE, however obstinate and complicated, permanently cured.

CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, and other unpleasant symptoms, successfully treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, yet so effective that it cures the worst cases, though the bones of the nose have become affected.

SKIN DISEASES, treated with eminent success.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, and all other diseases of the Rectum, cured without the use of the knife or caustic.

SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY, the result of self-abuse and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Defective Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society and loss of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and unhappy, positively cured in half the time usually required. The treatment does not interfere with business, nor expose the patient. Charges reasonable and CURES GUARANTEED. Consultation and correspondence confidential.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 2:30 to 6 and from 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10:30 A. M.

Address, DR. LANCASTER, as above.

LOST.

LOST—DOGS—Two setter dogs, white with yellow spots, each wearing a new leather collar, escaped from my premises yesterday, (Friday.) A liberal reward will be paid for their return to D. W. YANDELL, 706 West Chestnut street. mr8 dtf

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)

All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'ntg'y, Pens'la and N.O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommad'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.)

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pittsb Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc.	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:19 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York, without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....

	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....

RETURNING.

	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M

	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.

Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street. New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	
Ar Goshen	11:50 A M	
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	
Ar Charlottesville, Va	3:10 P M	
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	
Ar New York	6:30 A M	
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	
Lv Greensboro	9:55 P M	
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]

For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.

Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express. Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."

Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1, *Ex. Sun.	No. 3, †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffett sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket ffice, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2, *Ex. Sun.	No. 4, †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn.	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	‖2:25 P M	‖ 6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	‖1:45 A M	‖ 7:05 A M	‖11:40 P M
St. Louis	‖8:20 A M	‖ 6:20 P M	‖ 6:50 A M
St. Louis	‖7:30 P M	‖ 7:30 A M	† 6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	† 8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	† 6:25 P M	† 8:00 P M

Trains marked ‖ daily. †Daily except Sunday.

This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

SUNDAY DOUBLE NUMBER.

The COURIER-JOURNAL to-morrow morning will be a double number of 16 pages and 112 columns—full of the latest news, miscellany, tales, poetry, etc., and will be one of the brightest, most interesting and valuable issues we have given our readers.

Advertisers are specially requested to send in their favors as early in the day or evening as practicable.

"BUSINESS."

FRIDAY, March 7.—The breadstuff markets were steadier, and at most points prices were fractionally higher. This tendency prevailed both East and West, and the changes were barely sufficient to indicate that the bulls instead of the bears had the advantage. The movement was of moderate dimensions, but at St. Louis additional large sales for export are reported. Provisions were in holders' favor. Cotton was quiet, and without important change. The live-stock markets were firm for hogs and tame for cattle.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was lower, being eased probably by the withdrawal of $5,000,000 for export. Government bonds were steady. The stock market was weak and lower, under the influence of gold exports, and of rumored cutting of Eastward freight rates at Western points.

In London American railroads were irregular, but for the most part lower. Liverpool was quiet for breadstuffs and provisions, and steady for cotton.

SUSPENSION OF SILVER COINAGE.

The world moves. The Chicago *Tribune*, the COURIER-JOURNAL, the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* and the St. Louis *Republican* were the earliest and most prominent Western newspapers which took up the silver question, about eight years ago, and began the agitation which ended in the restoration of the constitutional bimetallic standard and the resumption of silver coinage. The work done by these newspapers was largely conclusive of the result. They led up the West and South in almost unbroken phalanx, the States of the Pacific Slope were naturally on the affirmative side of the question, and the East was almost a unit on the negative side. The act of 1878 was the result, by a big majority.

The consequences of that act were immediately important and wholly beneficial. It insured the success of the Resumption Act, which restored specie payments on January 1, 1879. It gave substantial support to commercial confidence; it provided a mild and steady system of expansion of the circulating medium; it helped to bring forward the business revival of 1879.

The currency environment then was quite different from that of the last three years, and the effect of the silver act was magnified by the paucity of our currency resources at that time. Our foreign trade has been so prosperous that from our imports and domestic production of bullion we have more than doubled the metallic circulation, and, indeed, the whole volume of currency. We have thus become less dependent upon the aid of silver coinage.

But in the last few years it has been demonstrated that a new species of tactics must be adopted in order to constrain England and Germany to co-operate in an international movement in favor of bimetallism. International conferences have been held in which it has become apparent that England was occupying an attitude of comparative indifference and Germany of open hostility. The consumption of silver by the United States under the coinage act of 1878 was supporting the price of bullion and relieving England of any anxiety in relation to her Indian exchanges, while also favoring Germany in respect to her silver fund in circulation and on sale. It has been urged in consequence by foreign associations of bimetallists, as well as by leading economists favorable to that system, that a temporary suspension of coinage in the United States would hasten a crisis in the silver question in Europe, and put the bimetallic nations on a vantage ground in future discussions with those which adhere to one standard. In that case the United States, France, Italy, Switzerland and some other smaller nations, representing the whole bimetallic interest among civilized peoples, would meet England and Germany on an equal footing, the mints of each nation being idle on silver coinage, each being fairly provided with a domestic currency, and each as independent as the single-standard nations. It is the theory of many eminent bimetallists in Europe and America that the silver interests of England in such a position of affairs would constrain her to look more favorably upon an international bimetallic union, and that Germany would follow England in changing its policy. On this theory many bimetallists are in favor of a temporary cessation of silver coinage.

Other arguments are that there is now a liberal supply of currency in this country; that no inconvenience will result from a temporary cessation of coinage; that the officials controlling the mints and the currency machinery of the Government are inimical to bimetallism; that they are using their opportunities to make silver money unpopular, and that at present the friends of silver money are at a disadvantage in contending with the powers that be.

On these grounds, the principal journals (except those of the silver mining States) which were largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act of 1878, have one by one advocated or ceased to oppose the temporary suspension of the coinage. The *Commercial Gazette* and the COURIER-JOURNAL have for a considerable period occupied this position. The Chicago *Tribune* suddenly, but resolutely, wheels into line, and only the St. Louis *Republican* hesitates. All the prominent journals of the country, with that exception, outside of the silver mining States are now, from motives either friendly or unfriendly to bimetallism, in favor of an experimental or a final suspension of silver coinage. The four Western papers named have not retracted or qualified their advocacy of the theory of bimetallism, and are quite as cordial advocates of bimetallism, as in the years of the silver struggle; but they act on the theory that the interests of bimetallism may, perhaps, be best subserved by the tactical experiment proposed. At all events, they favor giving it a fair trial, with the view of strengthening the hand of their friends in Europe. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, an old bimetallist, has already prepared a bill which proposes a tentative suspension, and the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce will probably precipitate a discussion of the question in Congress. The Chamber of Commerce has always opposed the silver policy adopted in 1878, but its action now is from a better strategical standpoint. The resolutions recommend mainly that the coinage of the silver dollar be suspended for two years; and, to open the way for a freer circulation of the dollar, that the issue of all paper money below the denomination of $5 be discontinued.

In its editorial of Tuesday the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The trouble with us is not silver saturation but silver congestion. The Government has refused to pay out silver dollars on its contracts, its pay-rolls, and for its other obligations. It joined the New York Clearing-house, and made the bulk of its disbursements through its agency, notwithstanding the fact that the Clearing-house in flat defiance of the law had adopted a rule that no balances should be paid in silver or silver certificates. The act of July 12, 1878, says: 'No National Banking Association shall be a member of any Clearing-house where silver certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of balances.' The resolutions of the New York Clearing-house, adopted Nov. 12, 1878, 'prohibit payment of balances in silver certificates or in silver dollars.' The result of this nullification by the Secretary of the Treasury of the laws of Congress has been that silver, disowned by its own creator, has congested in the vaults of the Treasury, and, instead of being absorbed in the circulation, now threatens the finances with disturbance.

"Under these circumstances it is advisable to accept the inevitable. The Chicago Bankers' Club and the various organizations of our commercial class could do nothing wiser than to second the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce. It has been a great relief to England, India and Germany that we have helped to sustain the silver market by coining 160,000,000 of silver. Since 1878 we have held up the bullion value of their silver. If we now throw our silver product into the market it will depreciate the value of the German thaler and the Indian rupee, and bring England to a reconsideration of the bimetallic question. No nation to-day has reserved financial strength equal to that of the United States. It is the belief of many English as well as German financiers that after the United States ceases silver coinage, as France and Italy have done, it will not be long until England cries 'Hold, enough!' and asks for an international commission to establish an international bimetallic union which will maintain the relative value of gold and silver money.

"And when we again undertake to carry out a policy as important as that of the restoration of the silver dollar let us see to it that the law is to be administered by men who are executing their official trusts for the whole people, and not for a few syndicates of favored bankers in Wall street."

THE REPUBLICAN JUGGLERY.

A few days ago the COURIER-JOURNAL showed by the report of Mr. NIMMO, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, that the so-called tariff revision made by the Republicans last March, instead of reducing, actually increased the duties on most of the principal articles of import.

The New York *Herald* prints an interview which is fully in line with Mr. NIMMO's figures. It is with a member of the New York firm of HERMAN BOKER & Co., importers as well as manufacturers of hardware.

Mr. BOKER says that the alleged reduction of the tariff, so far as it affects his business, is a "humbug and a cheat," really advancing the duties on the goods which he imports from 35 to 50 per cent. As an illustration, he calls attention to wood screws—the ordinary screws used by carpenters. The duties on these have been raised by the new tariff to outrageous figures; for instance, on screws 2 to 4 inches long, to 83 to 117 per cent.; on screws $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, to 92 to 125 per cent.; on screws 1 inch long, to 77 to 120 per cent.; on screws $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, to 65 to 100 per cent.

"Naturally," says Mr. BOKER, "such an impost is prohibitive, and no screws are any longer imported. The only persons benefited by this astonishing increase of duty are the manufacturers, as they may now practically charge what prices they please."

On wire nails, largely used in manufacturing boxes and similar articles, the rate has been raised to 150 to 250 per cent. ad valorem. The tariff on razors has been increased from 35 to 50 per cent. An important item to consumers is files. Mr. BOKER says:

"Upon files also the duty has been made prohibitive. Take, for instance, 3-inch files, the duty on which used to be from 12 to 15 cents a dozen; it is now 35 cents a dozen. The duty on $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch files used to be 15 to 20 cents; it is now 35 cents a dozen. On $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch files the duty used to be from 20 to 25 cents a dozen; it is now 45 cents. On 5-inch files the duty is now 75 cents, whereas it used to be only 25 to 30 cents. So that the duty is nearly doubled, and that for the benefit of a few American manufacturers. On very small jewelers' files the tariff has been increased several hundred per cent. There was no necessity for this increase except that the American manufacturer wanted to get higher prices for his goods."

Mr. BOKER enumerates several other articles in his line on which the tariff has been increased, and generalizes by declaring that "on manufactures of iron the duty used to be 35 per cent.; it is now 45 per cent." The only reduction made on any of his goods, he says, is in anvils, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents a pound, and a trifling decrease in the rates on chains.

Yet, this is the great tariff-reform bill which was to reduce the customs duties from 20 to 25 per cent.

The harvest is ripe, Mr. MORRISON.

NIHILISM AND TYRANNY.

It is announced from Germany that the extraordinary police supervision of the dangerous classes is to continue for the present, with an implication that they may be afterward dispensed with. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Czar has summoned the Superior Council to meet on March 10 to consider if there exists a powerful Nihilist party, and, if so, their wants and the means of satisfying them. It is not a promising feature of these announcements that the Russian Council is to be composed exclusively of the highest orders of the Russian aristocracy, and that the German system rests itself more and more upon the clasped hands of the nobility and the plutocracy.

In each empire there is an alliance between the crown, the aristocracy and the plutocrats in controlling the people, the machinery employed being the police, the army and the exchequer. The privileged and ruling classes in portions of Europe learn more slowly in modern times than the masses that the earth belongs of right to the generation now occupying it, and that no man of right inherits either chains or a scepter, the latter being, like a Field Marshal's sword, a public trust instead of a birthright. In proportion to the degree of tyranny practiced in modern times will be the fierceness of the outbursts of patriotic vengeance, all the more cruel because its designs are perforce nursed in secrecy. The parties which in England or the United States take open and pacific measures in encompassing reform, or in opposing Government policy, would be compelled if in Russia to move in secret conspiracy. There it is a choice between submission and Nihilism. Both the ruling powers and the avenging rebels commit crimes at the antipodes of the social order so heinous as to make humanity shudder; but in condemning the conspirator let us not forget his wrongs and the limitations upon his resources of redress. The Czar and the German tyrant BISMARCK may both be taught, if they live a few years, that the surest guarantee of the permanence of Nihilism and Socialism consists in a denial of justice and political freedom—its surest bane, the concession of justice and political freedom.

AT the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington, the books were thrown open and the Treasurer reported every reasonable claim paid in full, with a balance of $1,800 in his hands. There was nothing to conceal, either as to the source of the money or how it was spent. A dispatch to the New York *Sun* says that "shortly after the Presidential election of 1880 it was charged by many Democrats, and the charge was elaborated in a prominent Democratic newspaper of the West, that the Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, piqued at the failure of the Democracy to force upon him a nomination which he had formally and voluntarily declined, secretly endeavored to effect Gen. HANCOCK's defeat, working particularly through his trusty friends in the all-important State of New York. If any member of the National Committee was weak enough to believe this charge, what must have been his surprise, upon looking at the books placed before him, to find that sums were subscribed and paid as follows:

By Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	$51,500
By W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut	40,000
By W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania	43,000
By Henry B. Payne, of Ohio	20,000
By Oliver H. Payne, of Ohio	31,000
By W. J. Gordon, of Ohio	5,000

These gentlemen are all, in political parlance, 'TILDEN men,' and yet they were among the most liberal contributors to the fund raised to pay the legitimate expenses of Gen. HANCOCK's campaign. If SAMUEL J. TILDEN and his friends desired the defeat of Gen. HANCOCK, they chose a most unusual method of carrying their desires into effect."

THE Western Export Association is to be superseded by the Vacuum Mashing Company. The Western Export Association is the title of a pool formed some years ago to control the production of all whiskies other than Bourbon, which was accomplished by means of an elaborate system of regulation applied to production and prices. Each distillery was limited to a certain percentage of its capacity, a uniform market price was established, and distilleries falling below their capacity were paid pro rata at the standard price. The rate of production recently fixed was 20 per cent., and the compact is to expire by limitation next September. A result of this system of guaranteeing sales has been to encourage an increase of producing capacity, though the latter is already four times the capacity of consumption. The large distillers of the principal Western centers, who have sustained the pool heretofore, announce that they have secured a complete substitute for that system by obtaining possession of certain patents which enable them to defy the competition of all other distillers. By the new process the distillers of the Vacuum Mashing Company can make five gallons of spirits from a bushel of corn, which is two or three quarts in excess of the maximum product from the process now in universal use. The theory is that all distillers outside of the Vacuum combination must stop, as they can not compete with the new process, and thus the purposes of the pool are to be accomplished by more scientific manufacturing methods instead of arbitrary compacts.

THIS week's *Puck* has a fine cartoon, entitled "Building the Ark." MORRISON, CARLISLE, HEWITT and others are busily engaged constructing the ark of Tariff Reform, while the "Republican scoffers," unmindful of the warning of CARLISLE and heedless of the lowering sky, disregard "their only hope of salvation," and laugh and play and dance in derision. No surer method could be taken by them to hasten this overwhelming deluge than to defeat tariff reduction by abolishing the internal revenue, as report says they now threaten.

THE *Inter Ocean* is heartily in favor of the "Demi-Reps." It fancies that the work of its ardent Southern co-laborers in the Republican cause of protection will bear abundant fruit. It says:

"In no other way could the true issue be brought so squarely before the country as for our Republican free-traders to pack up their baggage and cross over into the Democratic camp, while in exchange for them we would secure the one-third or more of the Democratic party who purpose to stand by TILDEN, PAYNE, RANDALL, HENDRICKS, the New York *Sun* and *World*, and the Southern Democratic protectionists."

THE reported outbreak of the foot and mouth disease at one point west of the Mississippi justifies alarm, but further investigation will be required to prove that the disorder is of that dreaded type. If so, everything depends upon the vigorous extirpation of the diseased cattle, and upon strictly isolating the suspected locality. An outbreak of this disease in the West would be a public calamity, and its effect upon our export trade would be the least important evil that would result from it.

THE Union League has appointed a Committee on Bourbonism, whose duty it is to make war on Southern Bourbonism. On the committee are such rank Bourbons as W. E. CHANDLER, L. C. HOUK and C. A. BOUTELLE. As it would be impossible to find anywhere three more bigoted Bourbons, they are doubtless qualified to fight most effectively Bourbonism at the South.

IT took the Kentucky Legislature a month to elect a United States Senator. Now they propose to spend another month in proving that they either did elect one, or that they didn't. This is child's play. The people do not care to pay for the time consumed in "vindicating" individual members from irresponsible gossip.

FROM the number of "schemes" which are being hatched at Washington to defeat the Morrison Tariff Bill, it is very evident that the Republican and Democratic monopolists in Congress fear the measure more than they publicly admit.

WILL Congressman WISE follow the example of Queen VICTORIA and write a book about his kitchen?

THIS AND THAT.

At Rest.

Why does that fat policeman
Stop and talk and tarry so?
Ah, his clock runs by the old time,
Which is eighteen minutes slow.

Then he knows that city orders
Have changed the time of noon,
And caused a hesitation
In the motion of the moon.

They may stop the clocks and watches,
Likewise the sun and moon;
Also transpose the seasons;
Call January June;

They may change the cold December
To warmth or e'en to heat,
But they'll never stop a city cop
From snoozing on his beat.

TEXANS are the best swordsmen. There is always a good deal of cutting in their fencing.

GRANDMOTHERS who are still "young" terrorize their grandchildren into calling them "aunty."

MISS NUTT, it is thought, will be made a postmistress if she proves to be a young lady of the right stamp.

IF the Democrats nominate an Ohio man, it is likely that they will have their labor for their Payne.

MATTHEW ARNOLD wants to visit us again before he dies. Mr. Arnold probably wishes to commune with Jane Swisshelm.

MRS. LANGTRY has bought another New York mortgage. Emilie Charlotte has full confidence in the future of this new country.

MR. BEECHER speaks of hell-fire as red. The Plymouth congregation, if he doesn't cease talking in this way, will become very blue.

A PITTSBURGH typesetter is to run a foot-race of 100 yards. A copy-hook with eight fat takes will be placed at the end of the track.

THE Judges of the New York Court of Appeals have at last got into gowns. Will the ladies please send them some old hoop-skirts!

A FUNERAL procession ran away in Kalamazoo the other day. Hereafter, bodies will be taken to the cemetery by the street cars.

CONGRESSMAN HORR argues that salt should not be placed on the free list. Mr. Horr is evidently legislating for the protection of English sparrows.

THE testimony in the Anchorage Asylum investigation would lead a casual reader to infer that it is not an asylum for the insane, but a *lying*-in hospital.

IN New York six sailors have each been fined $25 for smuggling artichokes. What has become of the old war cry of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!"

ABE BUFORD is an enthusiastic admirer of the bluegrass country of Kentucky. He says that the weeds of that region are more beautiful than the flowers of other lands.

PERHAPS the Legislature will be kind enough to furnish the city of Louisville a new charter. The old one will shortly be so patched that the rag men will put in a bid for it.

AT the minstrels: "Mistah Johnsing, did you know, sah, dat de people of Louisville is become more tony dan dey was!" "How tony, Mistah Sparribs!" "Lexingtony, chile."

NEW YORK milk is 88 per cent. water, 3 per cent. fat and 9 per cent. other materials. The milkmen hope to have it thin enough soon to extinguish any fires that may break out along their routes.

LEXINGTON would be a splendid location for a State capitol.

"THE lion and the unicorn
Were fighting for the crown."
The Queen, as sure as you are born,
Bestowed it on John Brown. —[*P. of A.*

SO MANY Louisville Americans have taken to studying German that their friends are getting some of it too, such as it is. An American wrestling with a German guttural is a contest for the eyes and ears of gods and men.

MATTHEW ARNOLD is said to be thoroughly English. There can be no doubt that he is. Having been in the United States for some weeks, it would certainly be his own fault if he had not acquired English ways.

PERSONS who write books will be pleased to read the quoted remarks of a New York bookseller, who says: "It is a curious fact that your best friends seldom call for your book. They wait for complimentary copies."

"REFORM," says the Philadelphia *Times*, referring to the Republican Convention, "has little to do with the delegates to Chicago." Yes; and the delegates to Chicago, the *Times* might have added, have little to do with reform.

MR. RANDALL is advising Mr. Morrison to call in the funeral director for his little tariff reform baby.—[*New York Morning Journal.*] Mr. Randall ought to know something about funerals. It isn't long since he had one of his own.

THE investigation in Philadelphia which discovered that an alarming number of school boys are in the habit of carrying revolvers might properly be accepted by school managers in other cities as a suggestion.—[*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*] Southern cities!

CONGRESSMAN JNO. D. WHITE sent a page to a book store in the vicinity of the Capitol for the loan of a copy of the Encyclopædia Britannica, with the assurance to the proprietor of the store that if he found his name in the book he would purchase a copy. He did not invest.

A LONG time ago a young man was promoted to the position of railroad editor of a daily newspaper, and wrote his first paragraph. Yesterday he was overjoyed on finding his first effort right before his eye. It was among the fresh news in a St. Louis paper. Time waits for all men in St. Louis.

A STREET Supervisor complained that he had no appetite for his breakfast. His doctor advised him to take a whisky cocktail before eating. He has persevered in the treatment until he has arrived at the conclusion that he will either have to leave off the cocktail or seek a new boarding-house, as they do not now have enough to satisfy his appetite at the old one.

THE blood of the aristocracy is not blue in reality; it has the same red hue as that which courses in the veins of the plebeians; but the expression "blue blood" is commonly used to denote superiority of birth. Neither is the bluegrass of "God's country" actually blue; it is green, like most other grasses; but the expression is used to denote that the grass of that delightful region is superior to all other grasses.

IT is strange that the story of George Washington and his father's tree should have got so mixed up on its way through history. These are the actual facts: One day little George, having been told not to chop anything with his little hatchet, at once repaired to the orchard and laid low the first tree he reached, which happened to be the most valuable of all that his father owned. "Who cut that tree!" roared the father of his country's father, coming up just as George was leaving the orchard. "Father," said the young rascal, "I cut the darned thing down. I'm not going to lie about it. However, I was not aware that you were so chary of your cherry trees." "O, my son!" cried the old man, wringing his aged hands, "I would rather lose a thousand cherry trees than that a son of mine should make one pun!" The innocent child, touched by his father's great grief, never got off another joke. Later in life he went into the army and became celebrated for never cracking a smile, even in the forest.

CANCER very seldom appears in persons under 30. It usually comes between 45 and 60. It is very rare in tropical countries, and more frequent among the poor than among the rich, among women than among men, and it has been noticed that among the Trappists, Carmelites, and Carthusian monks it is almost unknown, a circumstance ascribed to their abstinence from meat, while it is most common in mid-Europe, where meat is most eaten. In the Netherlands and Belgium it has increased of late years. Immoral influences tend toward its production when they have a bad effect on the digestive organs.—[*Dr. Dana.*

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

RUSSELL SAGE's twin brother is dead at Joliet, Illinois.

WHITTIER's health this winter is extremely delicate.

"BRICK" POMEROY is temperance lecturing in Rhode Island.

JOHN G. SAXE, the poet, continues in feeble health and seldom leaves his room.

PERE HYACINTHE has publicly expressed his approval of the New Orleans cremation society.

TENNYSON intends to support in the House of Lords the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

W. H. MALLOCK, the author, offered himself as the Tory candidate for Parliament for the St. Andrew's borough in Scotland.

OSCAR WILDE is lecturing to crowded audiences in Edinburgh. With all his eccentricities, Oscar is canny enough to make a little reputation go a great way.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, Wendell Phillips did not believe in modern improvements appertaining to household comforts, and when he removed to Common street even had the furnace, water and gas taken out of the house. He never allowed curtains at his windows to exclude air or sunshine.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, who is considered one of the most cultivated men at the capital, and who certainly is one of the most eloquent men in the Senate, is entirely self-educated. He never had many school opportunities, even of the "common" kind, and owes his education wholly to his own efforts since he was twenty-one years old.

CONGRESSMAN HORR, of Michigan, who is regarded as one of the wittiest speakers in Congress, is short, fat and jolly. He prepares his speeches carefully in writing and then tears up the manuscript. His famous sentence that "the South had better raise more hogs and less hell," was ready for use two months before he had the opportunity to use it.

THE Pope has given orders for the removal of the body of Innocent III. from Perugia to Rome, where a splendid monument will be erected to him. The remains of Gregory VII. will also be brought from Salerno and buried next to Alexander III., the author of the Lombard League. So the three Popes who have fought most for the church will be buried together in the grand Basilica.

GOLDWIN SMITH, who still calls himself "Professor," though he has long been out of Cornell University and now lives in Toronto, occasionally gets into print, and lately as having been appointed "Professor of History" at Oxford University. But he comes out like a man and says he has not, and that the position referred to, which he supposes to be the Regius Professorship of Modern History, is now efficiently filled by Dr. Stubbs, who has no idea of resigning.

CALEB CUSHING's personal habits were peculiar. Although a most charming companion, an agreeable conversationalist, and fond of the table, where he was always delightful, he was a solitary man. His wife, a bright and remarkable woman, who entered into her husband's interests in a way somewhat unusual, died young, and he never married again and always seemed to lead a wandering life, for although he had a home in Newburyport, no one was sure of finding him there or of being able to ascertain where he was.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, the Virginia Readjuster, is a fluent stump-speaker, and noted for the ease with which he slips over the strong points scored by his opponents in a personal debate. Upon one occasion, at Winchester, after listening to a masterly presentation of the Democratic issues, the Senator arose and, waving his hand flippantly in the air as if brushing aside a fly, began: "Fellow-citizens, I can write everything the gentleman has said upon a 10-cent piece and still have room enough left for the Lord's Prayer."

ABOUT WOMEN.

MISS JENNIE CHAMBERLAIN, the American beauty, will return home in May.

MISS ANNE NOEL, of Adams county, Pa., who died a few days ago, weighed 465 pounds.

THE daughter of Ole Bull appears to have inherited some of her father's genius for playing the violin.

MISS BEATRICE BIDDLE, granddaughter of Nicholas Biddle, has accepted a staff position on the New York *World*.

MRS. GEN. LANDER writes to Forney's Philadelphia *Progress* that the new Pension Office will be used for the next inaugural ball.

IT is hoped that marriage will lower the temperature of Ella Wheeler's poetry. Her prospective husband is engaged in the ice business.

HENRY VILLARD's daughter attended the opera in New York the other night, wearing a white worsted breakfast shawl, and society was shocked.

M. RICHEPIN, who succeeded Damala in Sarah Bernhardt's affections, has deserted her for an actress who is fatter and not quite so handy with a horsewhip.

ABOUT the best way to tell the real from the imitation sealskin sacque is to have your neighbor's wife buy one. Your wife will tell you all about it the first day.

A BALTIMORE widow poisoned herself because a boy of eighteen would not marry her. The poor boy wanted to, but his mother spanked him and put him down cellar.

MISS NELLIE HUNT, daughter of the American Minister to Russia, who died Wednesday, is reported to be engaged to a Russian nobleman who is one of the household officials in the Imperial Palace.

MRS. ALBERT DAY, of Boston, young and pretty, wanted to keep boarders. Her husband, aged 70, objected. The boarders came in the form of several nice young men, and when Mr. Day made a fuss his wife put him out-doors and kept him out.

IN the Salem, Mass., normal school there is a class of girls learning carpentry. Their teacher is the principal of the school, Mr. Hagar. Last year a Maine girl, a graduate of Vassar, reshingled her father's house and built a porch, just for the fun of it.

M'LLE DAIRE, a peasant girl of France, who drew the $20,000 prize in the lottery two weeks ago, was called to Paris to get the money, and in the two days she remained in the city received 106 offers of marriage from loving Frenchmen she had never seen.

"SO FAR as I am personally concerned, I should have no objection to open Brown University to women, except that it would be harder to manage than before."—[*President Robinson.*] Mr. President, you've put it mildly and gently, but you've got the facts right there.

LABOUCHERE says in London *Truth* that Mary Anderson plays no better in comedy and tragedy than many an actress earning less than $20 a week in a stock company. However, she is making more money in Henry Irving's theater than he could make himself, and he is making more money here than she could have made.

MRS. MACKAY'S new Worth dress is to be ornamented by two or three hundred wings of red-breasts, and the tips of her shoes are to be finished with tiny robins. This might do in Paris, but if Mrs. Mackay were to come to New York she might be in serious danger of being interfered with by Henry Bergh on behalf of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

IT is a much mixed question in New York whether a man in a crowded car should give up his seat to a lady. Arguments are about equally distributed pro and con. But when a stout, active, chuckle-headed young man in a comfortable seat lets a woman old enough to be his mother hang to a strap in front of him for three quarters of an hour the question is: What would he do if it was his own mother standing there?

A CERTAIN girl has pieced a "crazy quilt" containing 9,000 bits of ribbon. It must have taken at least three minutes' sewing to the piece. That would make 27,000 minutes—an hour a day for a year and nearly three months. In that time the foolish girl might have learned a modern language, become an accomplished cook and housekeeper, studied no end of history or science, or have done benevolent and educational work among the ignorant and poor that would have lasted to the eternities.

MR. C. G. LEWES writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "I see in your paper a literary note which requires a correction. It is to the effect that George Eliot left behind her 'a large number of note-books and MSS., dealing with many subjects'—a statement which goes very much beyond the fact. As this statement may, if uncontradicted, lead to disappointment, I shall be glad if you will insert this letter in your issue of to-morrow. When the 'Biography of George Eliot,' upon which Mr. Cross is engaged, and the forthcoming volume of 'Essays' have been given to the world there will remain hardly anything of George Eliot's unprinted."

CLOSE to that locality in San Francisco known as Chinatown is the humble cottage in which bright little Lotta, the actress, lived when she was a child. The girl's days were spent in doing housework. She was the most persistent scrubber and sweeper in the neighborhood. Any morning, earliest of the early, Lotta could be seen scrubbing her mother's front steps. The industry and energy the child showed then were no small cause of her later success in laying up a fortune. London has decided that the bright, kindly little woman is not an actress. Be that as it may, she has delighted more children than almost any other person ever did in America. That will be remembered in her favor always.

THE suppressed book which is making such a stir in Berlin, "Les Allemands," pronounces the Countess Schleinitz the most learned and intellectual woman in Berlin. She is a tolerable artist, a rare musician, and well up in science and literature. She is a fascinating woman socially, and, best of all—or worst of all, in Bismarck's judgment—a Liberal in politics. The author of the wicked book says: "Her house is a true republic. There you may meet painters, musicians, actors, journalists, politicians the nobility and women of society. You jostle there against no mental pettiness." But the great Bismarck, like the great Napoleon, was afraid of an intellectual woman. He recommended the lady to discontinue her receptions, and thus, says the naughty book, "the only intelligent center of Berlin was suppressed." Mme. Schleinitz should come to America. There is room for ladies like her here.

A Ridiculous Idea.

[*Boston Globe.*]

The silk robe disease seems to be spreading among the judges. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is now hankering to make a collection of store dummies of itself. It is rather too late in the progress of the world for the majesty of the law to make itself anything but ridiculous in trying to hedge its dignity around with such trappings.

Butler and Bismarck.

[*Boston Transcript.*]

Why not send out Gen. Butler as Minister to Berlin? In the bullying-bluster business the General and Prince Bismarck would be appropriately matched. We should miss Butler, but the Germans would enter upon a new career of discomfort which would speedily incline their hearts to offer us peace at any price.

What Comforts the New Yorkers.

[*New York Sun.*]

Chicago newspapers use a great deal of space and ink informing the world that Mrs. Sarah Monroe, of their city, now 94 years old, used to sit in George Washington's lap. And we are glad to hear it; there is a great comfort in the thought that somebody in Chicago has been near a man who couldn't tell a lie.

No Man E'er Felt the Halter Draw.

[*Baltimore American.*]

Nabob Vanderbilt says he considers journalism "the meanest business a man can be in." Any person who has been handled like Mr. Vanderbilt naturally thinks newspapers bad institutions. The Indian who tried to lasso a locomotive never afterward had much of an opinion of railroads.

New Proof Every Day.

[*Philadelphia Record.*]

Canada is revising its protective tariff in the vain hope of adjusting it to the business interests of the people of that country. In this country, as well as in Canada, every day affords a new proof of the declaration of Prof. Sumner that protection is not practicable.

Life Among the Miners.

[*Bodie Press.*]

A good many persons are scratching their heads to devise novelties in costumes for the P. P. P. ball on Friday night. One man says he will be disguised beyond recognition by his most intimate friends. It is expected that he intends to put on a clean shirt.

He's No Salary Grabber.

[*Philadelphia Record.*]

Senator Pendleton declines to employ a clerk at the public expense. He says when he was elected he knew what his duty and his salary were to be, and he proposes to fight it out on that line to the end of his term.

The Missing Links.

[*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*]

"Links of Love" is a very pretty heading for a wedding notice. The real lynx of love is the watchful, jealous wife, or the equally vigilant husband.

Nothing the Matter With His Boom.

[*Philadelphia Press.*]

John Logan's grammar may be slightly defective, for all we know, but there seems to be nothing the matter with his boom.

Another Team at the Crank.

[*Galveston News.*]

Why are not the Southern custom-houses whooping for John Sherman with the same enthusiasm they were four years ago?

Not That Kind of a Span.

[*Burlington Hawkeye.*]

Man's life is but a span, and if it was worth as much as the span Vanderbilt drives it would be worth living.

THE KANSAS CATTLE PLAGUE.

A Visit to Several Farms Near Neosha Falls Where the Dreaded Foot and Mouth Disease Prevails.

SOME SICKENING SIGHTS.

EMPORIA, KAS., March 7.—A special reporter of the *Republican* gives the following facts regarding the cattle disease in Neosha Falls and vicinity: Yesterday morning a party of Lyons county stockmen, accompanied by several newspaper representatives, started for Neosha Falls on a special train to examine into the status of the foot and mouth disease which is reported to exist there in such malignant form. At the junction the party was joined by Gov. Glick, William Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Dr. Holbrook, United States Veterinary Surgeon at Fort Leavenworth. The train reached Neosha Falls at 2 o'clock, and was met by Lieut. Gov. Finney.

After dinner the whole party started for the country. The first place visited was that of Dan. Keith, five miles north of town. This gentleman has about 120 head of cattle. During the holiday he noticed the first symptoms of the disease, which has been proven beyond doubt to be the foot and mouth disease. Of his herd about 60 are affected. The sight presented in the corral was almost sickening. Some animals were seen with one foot off, some with two, while others had no feet at all. Many of them were lying down, appearing to have little life left.

Dr. Holbrook at once began to examine the cattle, and found symptoms of the dread disease prevalent in all. Some were broken at the heel and several appeared to be recovering. It was learned that the symptom noticed were the jerking up of the foreleg by the cattle and the arching of their backs, as if cold. There was no doubt but that the fatal poison which produces this disease was first communicated to this herd, and afterward to others in the neighborhood. Keith's cattle are all natives, and, while suffering with the disease, had good appetites. Of this herd fully a dozen have lost a foot or more. The losing of the hoofs was not considered at first with suspicion as it was thought it was merely the result of freezing. Three of Keith's cattle and a sucking calf have died.

The next place visited was Mr. Goodrich's and his stepfather's, Ed. Hendman, who have ninety-six head, and thirty-five affected. The disease was first noticed three weeks ago. A majority of the cattle presented a singular feature, the tails of nearly all being very much flattened, which an investigation showed was the result of freezing. It seems the disease checks the circulation of the blood, which allows the body to freeze. A cow was seen with her two hind feet just ready to come off. When the trouble was first noticed Mr. Hendman separated the afflicted cattle from his herd, and put the greater portion of them in a woody corral some distance from the sheds.

Before proceeding to the third and last place visited a consultation between the State officials and Dr. Holcomb was held. It is his opinion that the mouth and foot disease existed in a very contiguous form. He suggested a rigid quarantine as a means of preventing its spread. He showed how necessary this was, as the disease is the most easily spread of any known to veterinary surgery. He thought the best plan would be to burn all the cattle in the affected herds. Gov. Glick favored the quarantine regulations, and spoke of the inefficiency of the laws to do anything in the matter. The disease is confined to a very small section of country, and as the utmost precautions will be taken to prevent its spread and stamp it out the cattle men in this section are somewhat more hopeful of the prospect than was the case yesterday.

A special from Strong City, Chase county, to the *Republican* says Dr. W. N. D. Bird, accompanied by Dr. J. C. Scroggins, visited several stock firms this morning where the foot and mouth disease is reported, and say there is no cause for alarm. They say there are no symptoms whatever of the disease. Much alarm has been felt since the first cases were reported from Chase county, but now there is very little excitement.

A RICH HAUL.

The Office of the Paymaster of the C., B. and Q. Railroad, at Chicago, Robbed of $27,000.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Last Saturday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Paymaster C. S. Bartlett, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, left his office for lunch without taking the precaution to close the combination of the big safe, in which the money for the payment of employes is deposited. On leaving the room he did so without waiting the return of the other attaches of the office, who had all gone to lunch. Before his return the safe was robbed of all its contents, with the exception of some packages of nickels and small change, the total amount disappearing, as near as the company officials can estimate, being $27,000.

On the facts becoming known an investigation was instituted. Paymaster Bartlett was discharged from the service of the company for negligence, and the matter placed in the hands of detectives. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, in the hope that the detectives would be facilitated in their work, but the affair becoming known, and in the belief that an exaggerated statement would be published concerning the robbery, the officials showed a willingness that the exact facts be furnished the public.

The theory advanced by the treasurer of the company is that the robbery was accomplished by a sneak-thief. Two doors led into the cashier's office from a vacant room, one of which was found ajar on the paymaster's return. The paymaster's room is located in the general offices of the company, on the second floor of the building, and was constructed especially with a view to guard against intrusion or theft, but in this instance the most ordinary precautions appear to have been ignored.

The explanation given by the paymaster is that it was supposed the vacant room adjoining his office was always kept locked, but in this case it was proved otherwise. This door was close to and adjoining the vault in which the safe is located. When the paymaster left the room the cashier of the company and an assistant, who occupy practically the same room, but sit at desks somewhat removed from the vault and in an angle which partially conceals the entrance to the vault, so that any one entering from the vacant room could have accomplished the robbery without their knowledge. The paymaster assumes that the robbery must have been committed by some one having a complete knowledge of the room and the habit of its occupants.

Danville Juries at Work.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

DANVILLE, KY., March 7.—The grand jury this evening returned indictments against Tom Hansford, Hannah Hansford, Jim Barklay, Anna Barklay and Dick Bently, the negroes who robbed and set fire to Potts & Proctor's mill on Wednesday night. Mary Hansford was discharged from custody, there being no evidence against her. William Hansford, Jim Barklay and Dick Bently confessed judgment, and were sentenced to the penitentiary, the first two for three years each and Bently for one year. The trials of Tom Hansford, Hannah Hansford and Anna Barklay are set for Monday.

Maria Ross, a negro woman, was sent to the work-house for sixty days for petit larceny.

The jury in the Rowsey murder case at 5:30 o'clock reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict and were finally discharged. Six jurors were for acquittal and six for manslaughter.

If It Takes All Summer.

[*New York Morning Journal.*]

Winter seems determined to stay until he is thawed out.

SPENCER'S STRADDLE.

How He Informed on the Star-route Gang and Still Remained Their Friend.

His Efforts to See Bliss and Avoid Being a Witness in the Notorious Trials.

Some of the Evidence Given By Ex-Postmaster General James Not Exactly Correct.

Spencer's Testimony Concerning the Prosecution of the Thieves Barren of Sensational Facts.

GIBSON TO APPEAR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, now a resident of Nevada, was examined to-day by the Springer committee concerning the Star-route investigation. "Early in January, 1881," he said, "I went from Nevada to New York on business. One day while walking on Broadway I met James, then Postmaster at New York, and he asked me to accompany him to his office, and I did so, and when at his office he told me he wanted to go into Garfield's Cabinet as Postmaster General, and asked me to aid him. I said I would assist him, and afterward did render what aid I could. When he had been appointed Postmaster General, I said to him that he had an opportunity few men had in a lifetime to make a great reputation. He asked me how, and I replied that he could make the Post-office Department self-sustaining the first year, and the next year could reduce the postage to two cents.' 'How?' he again asked. 'By breaking up the Star-route ring,' I replied. I took a pledge from him that what I said should be strictly confidential. Several men connected with the ring lived in the West, and were almost neighbors of mine, and I desiried that my name should not go to the public as an informer. Afterward I went to Gen. Garfield and

RECEIVED A PLEDGE FROM HIM

that what I should say to the Postmaster General should be confidential. He gave me the same assurance that James had given, that my information should be secret. It was at my suggestion then that Woodward was selected to take general charge of the investigation. One day while in the Post-office Department Tyner insisted that Woodward should not be appointed. I then said I thought Woodward was the best man to take hold of the matter. He was appointed and given general directions for making the entire investigation. In the winter of 1881 I remained in New York, and used to meet A. M. Gibson. He told what he knew, and afterward showed me a table of the ninety-three routes he had prepared. We met in Washington, and together went to Woodward's room, where he was made acquainted with Gibson's information. I remained in Washington about three months, most of the time getting up evidence for the Star-route cases. I remained in Washington until Garfield was shot. I made up my mind that beyond saving the Government $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 a year the investigation would be a failure. Receiving no pay for what I was doing I paid little attention to the subject, and in the latter part of March, 1882, went to Nevada and remained until June."

SPENCER THEN GAVE AN ACCOUNT

of his return to New York, his being subpœnaed to appear in Washington, of his coming here and remaining two weeks' and of his efforts alone and with Secretary Chandler to secure an interview with George Bliss. "While sitting in one of the hotels with Secretary Chandler one day," he said, "Bliss came to the latter. They went out and talked two or three hours. I interrupted them several times, but Bliss said he did not want to see me. He told Secretary Chandler that he desired not to see me until I went on the stand, and if I didn't swear to what he expected he would cross-examine me. I remained here until the court adjourned, and went to New York and showed Senator Conkling my subpœna. He said it was not in legal form, and advised me to go and attend to my business. I asked if my staying in Washington had not waived my rights to leave, and he said no, and I followed his advice. I want to state as a witness that of my own knowledge I knew no material fact that would be admitted as evidence that would tend to convict. Through Secretary Chandler this was stated to Bliss.

The witness referred to the testimony of ex-Postmaster General James, in which he said Spencer had told him that Dorsey had gone to Senator Spencer's room and said, "See how I do business," whereupon he placed $5,000 or $6,000 in an envelope, put it on a table and Brady came in, took the envelope and money and left.

I DID NOT SAY

that I had seen Brady and Dorsey in a room together. I never saw Dorsey pay Brady any money. James was mistaken. We have talked so much on the Star-route investigation that he may have got things mixed. If I made such a statement I must have been drunk, and I am not in the habit of getting drunk."

"Then you understand," asked Stewart, a member of the committee, "that the statement of James concerning the payment of money by Dorsey to Brady was made out of the whole cloth?"

"I certainly never heard of the payment of any money. Dorsey at one time was very bitter on Brady, and anxious for his removal as Second Assistant Postmaster General."

The witness then testified concerning the Star-route prosecutions. "I always felt," he said, "that the Government took the most complicated case. I felt as if it was masquerading before the public, and couldn't see why a complicated case should be taken when there were some that were not so complicated. I don't think anybody was ever prosecuted except the Dorsey combination, that held about 15 per cent. of the expedited routes, in my recollection the smallest per cent."

THERE WAS SCANDAL AND GOSSIP

connected with talk of why the second indictment was not found, but as I do not know anything as a fact I do not like to repeat it. Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer told me that an agreement had been made to compromise with the larger contractors and combinations. They asked for arbitration, and said they were willing to pay back the money if the Government proved it had been taken illegally. The Arbitration Board was to consist of one man representing the Government, one representing the contractors, and these two to select a third. Elmer said he had been selected on the part of the Government, Col. Ingersoll on the part of the defendants, and the third man was to be George Bliss. The Board never met, such action being entirely illegal. It was an open secret that the contractors had to pay 33⅓ per cent. for expediting and increasing the service. No one ever told me that in a shape in which I could swear to it, but I never had any doubt but what it was a fact. It was supposed to go to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, but I wasn't in the secret, and do not know certainly."

Spencer said he was anxious to break up the Star-route ring to vindicate Hinds, formerly a contractor, now a resident of Decatur, Ala. He had been persecuted while a contractor, and the latter was anxious to see the persecutors come to grief.

A. M. Gibson is expected to appear to-morrow.

The Standard Oil Case.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 7.—The Legislative committee has finished the testimony in the Standard Oil case, and will hear the argument of the counsel, beginning April 7, McGowan now being prepared to present the case.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

After Twenty Minutes' Deliberation a Jury Declares Humphrey Crittenden Guilty of Murder and Says He Must Hang.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

GEORGETOWN, KY., March 7.—The trial of Humphrey Crittenden for the murder of Geo. Hutchinson came off in our Circuit Court to-day, Judge Morton presiding. The murderer and his victim are both negroes, as were nearly all the witnesses. The deed was committed in this city on the 9th of October last, and was one of the most terrible deeds of blood ever perpetrated in the State. The murderer was instigated to the commission of the crime by jealousy, helped on by whisky.

Crittenden and his victim were both young men, and became involved in a quarrel about a Lilly Pasmare, a young negress of unsavory reputation, who has figured in our Police Court quite frequently. Upon the night of the killing the parties met at a disreputable negro house, where the object of their quarrel was temporarily staying. Crittenden boasted he would eat his breakfast in hell or make some other d——d —— —— —— do so, and almost immediately approached Hutchinson and drove a knife to his heart. The murdered man ran some fifty yards and fell dead.

After the killing Crittenden handed the knife to the woman Lilly Pasmare and told her to keep the knife in remembrance of him.

There was an immense crowd in attendance, and as the trial progressed the scene began at times to be intensely dramatic. The prisoner was represented by Johnson and Gaines, two young attorneys of this city, who did everything that skill and ingenuity could do for their client. Commonwealth's Attorney Bronston made a powerful speech to the jury, who retired and returned again in twenty minutes with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at hanging. The prisoner received the verdict with sullen and dogged indifference, though the excitement in the crowded court-room was intense.

This is the first time any one has received such a sentence in Scott county within forty-three years. About that time two slaves, a man and woman, were hung in this county for burning their mistress to death, and, with that exception, no one has ever been sentenced to hang.

The murderer is about 23 years old, of a very low order of intelligence, of a most brutal countenance, and seems very little concerned about his fate. He was formerly a slave of ex-Gov. Robinson, and has lived in this vicinity all his life. There is much excitement among the colored people, hundreds of whom thronged the court-room during the trial.

A DESPERADO DEAD.

Frank Rande, Alias Charles C. Scott, the Murderer of a Score of Men, Hangs Himself in the Joliet Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A telephone message to the *Daily News* states that Frank Rande, the desperado who made an attempt upon the life of Deputy McDonald last Saturday night at Joliet, and who was placed in solitary confinement, succeeded in ending his career by hanging himself last night. Rande's real name was Charles C. Scott. He killed no less than five men in 1877, and is supposed to have murdered thirteen persons in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He was originally sentenced to the Iowa penitentiary for burglary, but escaped, and, fearing arrest, became a tramp. He was afterward sent to the Michigan City, Ind., prison for burglary under another name, and left there in 1877. He robbed a farmer near Gilson, Ill., and being pursued by a party of six, he killed two and wounded three others. He committed an almost similar robbery near St. Elmo, Ill., and being followed by a party of citizens, he killed three of the latter and escaped. He was finally captured in St. Louis after a desperate struggle with an officer, and on his trial for the Gilson tragedy escaped with a life sentence. His prison life has been marked with three or four acts of desperation similar to that of last Saturday night. He used his under-clothing to effect his death, and his lifeless body was discovered on the opening of the Solitary this morning.

AN INSANE MAN HANGED.

McGinnis, Executed at Philadelphia Tuesday, Shown to Have Been a Lunatic.

A Philadelphia special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Gov. Pattison is said to be very much grieved that he did not interfere in the case John McGinnis, the wife murderer, hanged Tuesday, whose brain was examined by four Philadelphia physicians and found to indicate unmistakably to their minds that an insane man had just been hanged. Strenuous appeals had been made to the Governor to stay the sentence, four out of five well-known physicians having pronounced McGinnis insane before his execution. Drs. Charles K. Mills, Thomas H. Andrews, James H. Lloyd and William H. Agnew state that the skull was unusually thick, the outer membrane adhering closely to the skull-cap and the inner membrane showing marked opacity. Certain abnormality of fissure and convolution were found, which corresponded to the general diagnosis of the brain of lunatics. The commission of experts who pronounced McGinnis insane prior to his death were appointed by the Governor himself to make this very examination.

AN EMBARRASSING OPINION.

The Missouri Supreme Court Renders a Decision Which Causes Considerable Apprehension in Business Circles.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 7.—The recent opinion of the Supreme Court Commission in the case of Lang vs. Lang has been the occasion of considerable apprehension in business circles. The opinion is based upon a statute of 1855, for years a dead letter, which tends to cast a cloud upon the lands of foreign capital placed in the State, and although it is generally held that the validity of such titles can not possibly be abrogated, yet the tendency is to drive foreign capital from the State, the effect of which would be universally felt. To avert this, a movement has been organized here to petition the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the repeal or amendment of the offensive statute. The petition is being generally signed here and will be sent to the Governor of the State.

The Morrison Bill.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

Henry Watterson is still extremely confident that the Morrison bill will pass the House. In conversation with your correspondent to-day he said: "The bill is going to pass. All this talk that Randall will cause its defeat is the same as the talk of his friends last fall that he would be elected Speaker. Not more than twenty-two Democrats will vote against the bill, and I doubt if even so many will do so. I do not see why the protectionists do not join and support it also. If it be defeated, the agitation will continue, and the next bill will be a very much severer one, so far as the manufacturers are concerned. If we can once get this question fairly before the people, unembarrassed by other issues, they will declare in favor of a low tariff. I favor the measure because it is a moderate one. Men have invested large amounts of capital in manufacturing enterprises in the faith that a protective policy would be maintained. They ought to be given an opportunity to get out or to adjust themselves to new conditions."

Bishop Clarkson's Condition.

OMAHA, March 7.—Bishop Clarkson lost ground all day yesterday, and had a very bad night. This morning his breathing was very labored. The attending physicians say the patient is beyond medical skill, and there is little probability of his recovery.

THOSE complaining of sore throat, hoarseness or "taking cold" should use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Another Day Wasted in Talk and Confusion Over the Talbott Retail Whisky Bill.

THE HOPKINSVILLE ASYLUM REPORT.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, March 7.—In the House, Mr. E. F. Madden offered a resolution that, after Monday, the 10th inst., the House shall hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, for the consideration of local bills only, at which each member shall have the right to call up one local bill.

Mr. Scott moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules, but this motion was defeated. Mr. Gernert moved to table the resolution. Lost—yeas, 22; nays, 43.

Mr. Owens spoke against the resolution, saying that the most pernicious legislation is passed at afternoon sessions. All sorts of jobs are worked through at that time. They prevent committee meetings. He believed this Legislature would do itself an injustice by voting to have afternoon sessions. He moved to postpone consideration of the resolution indefinitely. This motion prevailed—yeas, 39; nays, 29.

On motion of Mr. Owens, the rules were suspended and a Senate bill relieving the citizens and property of "Cut-off precinct," in Simpson county, from certain liabilities was passed.

Mr. Bowman, from the Committee on Sanitary Regulations, reported an act for the better preservation of the public health. It provides for the appointment of local Boards of Health by County Judges, Mayors of cities, Town Councils and Boards of Trustees for the abatement of nuisances, etc. The penalty for a violation of the provisions of the act is a fine of not less than $500 or imprisonment not less than one year. The bill was ordered printed and made a special order for Friday next.

A bill to provide for teaching hygiene in the public and private schools of the State was not acted on because of the arrival of the hour for the special order, being Mr. Talbott's bill to tax the liquor traffic for the benefit of the common schools.

Mr. Talbott offered a new substitute for the original bill and the three other substitutes, with the amendments thereto, heretofore offered by him. His fourth substitute differs from those that have come before it in one particular only, and that is that the taxation is uniform. Every dealer in intoxicating liquors is required to pay a tax of $200 per year.

Mr. Hart moved an amendment to the bill so as to make it include druggists who sell intoxicating liquors. About 100 other amendments were offered, and they came in so rapidly that the Clerks found difficulty in reporting them. Finally Mr. Owens moved to strike out the enacting clause of the original bill. He contended that the last substitute of Mr. Talbott was not before the House. That gentleman had previously offered three substitutes. Where was this thing to end? He knew of no parliamentary law or usage which allowed more than one substitute.

Mr. Ratcliffe said the original bill was not before the House—that it and the previous substitutes had been referred to a committee of thirteen, who had reported the third substitute as the main bill.

A considerable squabble arose over the question. Many members were on their feet at once, shouting lustily, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!"

In the midst of the confusion Mr. Cleary arose to a privileged question. As chairman of the joint committee to investigate the Western Lunatic Asylum, he desired to present the report of the committee. Under the resolution providing for their appointment, the committee were allowed to report at any time. He sent the report—a voluminous document—to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Jackson called for a reading of the report. Cries of "No, no!" filled the hall. Mr. Ratcliffe wanted to dispense with the reading of the report, but it was no good. The Chair decided that if any member demanded it the report must be read.

The report was read. When it was finished Mr. Mulligan demanded that the proof accompanying the report be read also. He said with a good deal of pretended feeling that the charges against the management of the Western Asylum had been preferred by a distinguished gentleman, who was temporarily a citizen of Lexington, and, therefore, a constituent of his—"a Mr. Pike, or Mike, or Dike, or Sike, or something of that sort." He wanted to see if the testimony sustained this report. The committee virtually accused his constituent of making false statements, and that was something no citizen of Lexington had ever been guilty of. [Laughter.]

The Speaker (Mr. Owens in the chair)—"Does the gentleman from Lexington expect to bolster Mr. Dike with any testimony?"

Judge Mulligan—"I don't know about that."

Mr. Ratcliffe—"I move that the reading of the testimony be dispensed with."

Mr. Jackson—"I demand the reading of the testimony. The motion of the gentleman from Harrison is out of order."

Mr. Sanders—"It is perfectly plain, Mr. Speaker, that this is all done to delay action on the bill now—"

The Speaker—"The gentleman will please desist. The Chair would regret to see any personal feeling aroused between members." [Laughter.]

Mr. Sanders—"I withdraw the offensive remarks."

Mr. Beckham—"I move to postpone indefinitely the reading of the testimony."

Mr. Mulligan—"I make the point of order that the gentleman is out of order."

A member—"Mr. Speaker, what is now before the House?"

Mr. Harris—"Has the Speaker decided the point of order?"

The Speaker—"The Chair thinks he has not yet decided it. He desires a full and free expression from members. He is willing to be advised."

Mr. Kuykendall—"Mr. Speaker, if this motion to postpone indefinitely will prevent our reading the report after it is printed, I shall vote against it."

The confusion now became very great. After a time quiet was partially restored and Mr. Beckham's motion to postpone indefinitely the reading of the testimony was adopted.

The vote was now taken on Owens' motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was defeated—yeas, 32; nays, 40.

This was regarded as a test vote, and showed that the friends of the bill had a majority. The confusion on the floor became worse. Members left their seats and gathered in groups in the aisles. No attention whatever was paid to the appeals made by the Speaker for the preservation of order.

The orders of the day having arrived, a motion was made to postpone them until the bill before the House was disposed of. This motion failed, not receiving a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Beckham moved to extend the session until the Talbott bill was disposed of.

Mr. Rudy moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. Owens made the point of order that Mr. Beckham's motion was not in order. The House had refused to postpone the orders of the day, and, consequently, the Talbott bill was not before the House.

Gov. Meriwether being called on to give his views on the question indorsed Mr. Owens' position.

The Speaker (Mr. Adair) decided the point of order not well taken.

A perfect chaos now captured the House, in the midst of which Gov. Meriwether moved that the Governor of the State be requested to furnish a company of Home Guards to preserve order in the House. Sam Saunders moved to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Jackson, standing in front of the Clerk's desk, had a long discussion with the Speaker *pro tempore* in regard to the manner in which the question before the House had been stated.

The vote being taken on Mr. Rudy's motion to lay Mr. Beckham's motion to extend the session on the table, it was defeated. A motion to adjourn was then defeated. Next came the vote on Beckham's motion to extend, and it was lost—yeas, 37; nays, 33; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The first bill in the orders of the day was an act to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the citizens of this Commonwealth from empiricism," approved Feb. 28, 1874. It requires physicians without diplomas to have a license to practice from the County Judge, which shall be put to record in the office of the County Clerk of the county in which he practices. The clerk is required to provide a book for his office, known as a "Physician's Register," in which to keep a record of the licenses.

Several amendments were offered, but before any vote was taken the hour of adjournment arrived.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Smith—A motion to withdraw from the Governor a bill amending the charter of the Central Passenger Railway Company of the City of Louisville, with a view of its further consideration. Lost.

Mr. Haggard—Courts of Justice—Leave to print the bill in relation to the employment of County Attorneys to assist Commonwealth Attorney in certain prosecutions.

Mr. Wilson—Leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the town of Jellico in Whitley county.

Mr. Price—Joint Committee on Investigation of the Western Lunatic Asylum—Reported that rigid examination in all departments proved the entire efficiency and fidelity of that administration. Report approved.

Mr. Sparks—Leave to bring in bill to change time of holding the County Courts in the county of Jessamine.

Message from the Governor appointing certain persons Not ries Public. Advised and consented to.

Mr. Haggard—Special Committee—Senate bill—An act to amend section 6, article 13, chapter 38 of General Statutes, relating to exemptions from execution, attachment, etc., against bona fide housekeepers with families. Recommitted.

Mr. D. L. Moore—Privileges and Elections—An act to regulate the sale of spirituous or vinous liquors in the Commonwealth. Postponed till to-morrow.

NOTES.

—Judge L. W. McKee, of Lawrenceburg, was in the city to-day.

—The joint committee appointed by the Legislature, consisting of Senators Bowles and Wilson and Representatives Mead, Wood and J. D. Read, to investigate the affairs of the Land Office, begins its operations to-day and will continue from day to day until its mission is discharged.

—The quorum business is gingerly handled while the constitutionality of legislation is not involved and there is sweet concord with members; but when a bill needs to be knifed by an otherwise helpless minority, the quorum argument comes to its relief and gives the bill paralytic quiet among the orders of the day.

—As an instance of the way time is consumed in the House, the following is related: The Clerk to-day reported and read a lengthy bill. During the reading a member was engaged in writing a letter. When the reading was finished the member looked up and said: "Mr. Speaker, please have the bill reported again; I did not hear it fully." The Clerk began to read the bill again and the member resumed his letter.

—The present Legislative body is a little touchy on extra privileges asked to be conferred on Sheriffs and other officers who have allowed the affairs of their offices to lag. There is, perhaps, mercy enough left to lend a helping hand to the really needy and the unavoidably unfortunate, but it will be well enough for dilatory officers to take in the idea that the present Legislature is not disposed to resolve itself into a great State charity.

—It will require no line of prophetic succession to give out credible assurance as to the circumspection which will distinguish lunatic asylum management in Kentucky for the next few years. Whatever deficiencies and unconstitutionalities may become incorporate with the remedial measures now in process of legalization, it may be safely predicted that no occasion will offer for testing their imperfections while the present scare is abroad in the land.

—The plebeian idea of inflexible gravity and frigid imperturbability as distinguishing the Senator is a traditional delusion that can't stand the pounding of reality. The average Senator has as keen scent for the ridiculous and as zestful appreciation of a humorous bit of episode as the hungry horde which sits upon its haunches, waiting for the funny crumbs as they are shaken from the tablecloth of the witty caterers to the public. His normal condition may be in grave repose, but under exciting causes he waxes fervid, eloquent, jocular or witty, as the case may be, and never looks happier than when he has the ripples of fun chasing over his delighted facial physiognomy.

—The conviction strengthens in the Legislative mind that some of the general legislation is going to be very difficult of satisfactory formulation in the brief period by which the Legislature considers itself limited. A leading member remarked to-day that a revenue system could hardly be devised in the short time between this and adjournment that would stand the test of rigid criticism, or survive the experiment of practical operation. The naked truth is that the entire statutes bearing upon the revenue system need to be put in a state of fusion and molded in a new pattern. The statutes are, upon that subject, defective, lame, unjust and altogether wanting in balance.

—A distinguishing feature of modern legislation is in its concomitant side-show known as the lobby. The lobbyist runs the gamut, from the gentlest and sweetest notes of moral suasion and personal winning down to the more potent notes that undermine the judgment and chloroform the kicking of conscience. The more legitimacy and brevity that appears along with the pedigree of bills and charters, the less use for arguments that address themselves elsewhere than the judgment. The present session has afforded no opportunity for the exercise of the varied gifts that pertain to the incantations of the ingenious persuaders. Pliable material is not up to the average in plentifulness, and questions are not fruitful of that richness that would invite a test of posterity. Stories are traditionally related as to how arguments, ingeniously framed and artfully applied, have, in the days gone by, but riveted convictions on their backs and garnished sudden change of opinion with habiliments of gorgeous apparel; but of late days the silvery tongue is generally the nearest approach to precious-metaled argument that is found necessary. Of the eloquent-voiced and affable-mannered throng, who ebb and flow, there be many to swell its living stream, and there be much power in it when it is swollen.

—Capital removal continues an earnest subject of under-discussion. Frankfort's security is anchored to the elsewhere inharmoniousness. There is a wonderful undercurrent of disposition for removal, but there is a counter-current of disagreement as to the where of location that brings the rushing torrent of inclination to a dead eddy. It is doubtful whether the present Legislature will assume any responsibility in adopting any measure looking to strengthening the fixedness of the capital at Frankfort. There is a growing sentiment to get the question in reach of a verdict of the people and allow that character of sovereignty to finally dispose of the vexatious and disturbing worry finally settled. Something should be done to secure finality and establish a basis from which unanimity and much-needed action could find a solid footing. S. M. B.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Logan County Negro Taken From the Penitentiary For Trial—George M. Adams Qualifies as Register of the Land Office.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, March 7.—Sheriff R. M. Warden, of Logan county, came to the city last night and departed this morning for Russellville, in company with William Robinson, a colored convict whose term of confinement has just expired. Robinson, it seems from the evidence adduced at his last trial, is a character of a criminal that ought to be kept in perpetual incarceration. He was employed by 'Squire Prince, of Logan county, and because of a disagreement with him, burned his barn, together with another belonging to Mr. Jno. Z. Blair, the 'Squire's son-in-law. He was sentenced for three years and a half on the latter charge, and will doubtless receive at least the same term on the former charge.

George M. Adams executed bond to-day with Judge John Goodin and Hon. J. M. Northank, of Bell county, as sureties. The bond was approved by Gov. Knott, and Mr. Adams entered upon the discharge of the duties of Register of the Land Office. Col. Thomas Corbett, of Paducah, and Mr. W. Crawford, of Boyd county, have been retained as deputy and clerk, respectively.

Thomos Berry, a colored convict from Lexington, died in his cell in the penitentiary last night of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A request has been made that the Assembly Club make their next, and perhaps last, hop a Mother Hubbard affair.

Hon. L. J. Knowles' Will.

WORCESTER, March 7.—The will of the late Hon. J. L. Knowles, in addition to a large number of bequests to public institutions in New England, gives $10,000 to Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., and $2,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions. After the death of his widow $5,000 goes to Deane College, Nebraska, and $5,000 to Washburne College, Topeka.

MR. E. C. ROBERTSON, Carthage, Mo., states: "I used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism in my knee joint, and was greatly relieved."

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

The Experiment of a Winter Meeting Falls Short of What Was Expected of It—Something About the Horses.

STOVALL, THE JOCKEY, UNDER BAN.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—About three weeks more will wind up the winter meeting here, after which there will be an interval of two weeks before the drum taps for the first race of the regular spring meeting. The latter commences on the 14th of April and lasts six days. The winter meeting was an experiment, and it can hardly be said that it has been a successful one, so far. The weather in the first few weeks told decidedly against it, and postponement after postponement was simply inevitable. Indeed, the season was unnatural for out-door sport, and it should never have been commenced before the 1st of February. Even now, when the weather is deliciously fine, the people turn out in very gingerly fashion, and it would be something of a curiosity to see the grand stand one-third full. With all that, there have been good average fields to contend for the stakes and purses, and the racing has been pretty well contested. There have been some as close and desperate finishes as I have seen anywhere, and fast time has not been uncommon of late.

Speculation, if not very heavy, has been quite spirited, as might be inferred from the fact that, in addition to auction and French pools, there are six book-makers. The latter, I understand, are all ahead, although in the early part of the meeting some of them were away behind. Considering the attendance, speculation has been very lively indeed, but I can not help thinking it would have been better all around if there was more of popular appreciation and support and less of the profit derived from the pool-box. When thousands and tens of thousands sometimes depend on the success of this or that horse in a race, I think matters have reached a pass requiring extraordinary vigilance on the part of those in the judges' stand.

After the spring meeting here, the horses will scatter in all direction. A considerable number of them will find their way to Louisville, and some will go to Memphis, Nashville, Chicago, Brighton Beach and other points.

The racing so far has brought five or six horses to the front that may be classed as the cracks of the course here. These are Marsh Redon (the Julietta colt), Princess, Fellowplay, Athlone and Wallensee. If Fellowplay were at his best, as he was last spring, he would probably outclass any of those named, but he is something of an uncertain performer, and in his last race here Princess beat him with ease, and he even had to succumb to Bonnie Australian, an animal not taking very high rank. Marsh Redon won three straight races, and as he was not fully extended in any of them, there is really no telling what he is capable of. His game leg is apparently as sound as the others, and he has not yet shown the faintest symptoms of lameness. In his stake engagements here and elsewhere his real mettle will be tested, and probably not before. Princess is pretty constant in facing the flag; but for all that she is in fine form, and can outrun anything here in the first half-mile of a race. She has won a good deal of money for her owner. Athlone and Wallensee have done remarkably well. The former is probably a better horse now than he ever was. He stands driving from the fall of the flag until the string is reached, and he manages to be first there quite often, even in good company.

From the juvenile division a good one occasionally comes to the front. In the two-year-old race the other day, the first of the year, the Hurstbourne stable (a Kentucky string) furnished the winner in a very fleet daughter of Pat Malloy. She was considerably in the rear in the first quarter, but made a wonderful burst of speed on the home-stretch, stringing out her company to the sixteenth pole. Merrill, of Louisville, had Blue-eyed Belle, by Blue Eyes, in the race, but she was beaten off, although great things were expected of her. Another promising youngster is found in Annie L., a three-year-old daughter of Billet. She showed wonderful speed in her maiden race, which she won, and is likely to make her mark before the season is over. She belongs to Fred Lloyd, of Vicksburg.

There are other promising youngsters here, notably Green Morris' three high-priced Ten Broeck two-year-olds, that have not yet started, and will not do so before the regular spring meeting. Morris thinks so much of the youngsters referred to that he is fairly "spilin'" to enter one of them in a grand sweepstakes at $5,000 a corner. The chip still remains on his hat, and he is anxious to know if there are any who will essay to knock it off.

Brunswick was a wonderful horse in the early part of the meeting, and it was at one time almost universally believed he had the Mystic Krewe at his mercy. But he lost form in some way, and it was not uncommon to see him forty lengths in the rear when the winner passed the string. He appears to be coming round again, and is likely to show what is in him before very long.

Old Fair Count is not the horse of other days. He started four times here, and, although he exhibited some improvement in his last race, it does not require a first-class nag to leave him in the rear. Constantina, in the same stable, is almost a wreck of her former self, when she could hold her own in almost any company for three-quarters of a mile. Pettingill has two others, the Duke of Montalban and Zampa, neither of which has started here. The Duke will be seen at Louisville, and it may be well not to entirely overlook him in the Cup race there.

The stakes for the Memphis spring meeting did not fill very well, albeit there will be sufficient material to afford fair fields and good racing. Nashville makes a much better showing, and a very successful gathering is anticipated there. It is one of the oldest racing points in America, and derives some prestige from the great breeding establishment of Belle Mead, close by. The spring racing carnival, however, will hardly get under full headway before the clans meet at Louisville. There the extreme South, Tennessee, Kentucky and the West come together on common ground for the first time. The Kentucky Derby alone gives the gathering an importance not attaching to any other point in the country.

The entries for the midsummer meeting of the Chicago Driving Park closed on the 1st inst., and the grand aggregate makes a fine showing. From this point alone there are about 175 entries in the 21 stakes, and the contributions from other places will swell the list to over 750. The meeting is an experiment in the West, but from the large number of horses likely to be on hand, the indications certainly point to success. If the management will only start out with a firm resolve to tolerate no crooked work, and to squelch wrong-doers, it will acquire a prestige that will be of service in future years. But if loose management is to be the order, and the tricksters are allowed to hold any sort of sway, then it were much better the experiment had never been made. The meeting will conflict with Brighton Beach and Saratoga, and there is little question it will have the effect of materially diminishing the accustomed number of flyers at those points.

Poor Stoval seems to be in hard luck. It is hinted he will be ruled off at Covington because he did not apprise the judges of the crooked proposition alleged to have been made by Corrigan. Down here he has come under ban for—winning a race. In the Mystic Krewe Handicap the Louisiana Stable had two entries, Wallensee and Fosteral. Stoval rode the former, and he was directed to let Fosteral win, if the latter could, as the owners stood to win a great deal of money on him. When the real struggle came Fosteral essayed to go to the front, and couldn't, seeing which Stoval at once rushed for the lead with Wallensee and stayed there, winning the race. Fosteral had crept up to second place on the home-stretch and would have won, if Wallensee had been pulled almost to a stand-still, but Stoval finished out strong. He looked back on the stretch, but claims the mud had so blinded him he couldn't tell what horse was second. While he has been roundly censured in some quarters, wouldn't there have been a howl from the grand stand if he had deliberately pulled Wallensee right under the eyes of the judges, in order to let the other horse win? In either case he was bound to come in for more or less censure and abuse. I am pretty certain he won't be ruled off here for winning, whatever may be his fate elsewhere. His case, however, gives point to the old couplet:

You'll be damned if you do;
You'll be damned if you don't. T. A.

POOLING ON TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—T[illegible] heavy pooling to-night on [illegible] at the following figures:

Three-quarter D[illegible] Sorrel Dan., $25; Zamora and Nat. Trimble, $18 each; Claude Brannon, $10; field, $10.

Five-eighths Dash—Polonia, $30; Tomahawk, Jerry Black and Mart Gorham, $16 each; Matrimony, $9.

Mile Heats—Princess, $30; field, $12.

Mile and Three-eighths—Athlone, $40; Sullivan, $25; field, $20.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith.

[New York Herald.]

I desire to call attention to the injustice done by the notice published in the *Herald* of last Sunday under the heading "Confederate War Papers." The article states that my connection with the war lost me all my friends in the North; did not win me the confidence of the leading spirits in the Confederacy; from temper and want of sympathy with the man in power I lost the confidence of Jefferson Davis at the battle of Seven Pines; was superseded, and that this led to my resignation.

I am not aware that I have lost all my friends at the North. I have never had reason to doubt my having the confidence of the leading spirits in the South, with but one exception; my rank did not entitle me to the permanent command of the army, and the fact that I was superseded at Seven Pines did not lead to my resignation.

The notice proceeds to say: "It is natural that Gen. Smith should desire to put himself squarely on record * * * Swinton, in his 'History of the Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac;' Jefferson Davis, in his 'Rise and Fall of the Confederacy,' and Gen. Webb, in Scribner's Campaign Series, are all, as he thinks, astray as to facts. In the volume before us Gen. Smith tries to put them right. * * * In our judgment it would have been better if Gen. Smith had confined himself to his own particular case, and not made the book so general. Why mix up his own case with Gen. Lovell's, as they have no necessary connection?"

The "Confederate War Papers" were intended primarily as a fair illustration of the character of the official acts and military writings of Jefferson Davis in regard to the four separate subjects named on the title page of the book. In doing this the main facts were stated and proved in each case; Mr. Davis was then quite fully quoted, and these quotations were followed by comments, believed in all cases to be more than justified by the established facts. This purpose was borne in mind throughout the work, without special regard to my record or to that of Gen. Lovell any further than was necessary in clearly stating "the case" of Jefferson Davis. In carrying out this plan of the book it became incidentally necessary to correct, by indisputable testimony—much of it new to the public—some of the errors into which Mr. Swinton, Gen. Webb and others have fallen in regard to the battle of Seven Pines.

The notice in question refers to the "Atlanta Publishing and Engraving Company" as the publishers of my book, and this in the face of the fact that the title page of the work bears very distinctly the imprint "New York: Atlantic Publishing and Engraving Company."

I have to request that you will, in the *Herald* of next Sunday, give this letter the same prominence in your widely-circulated journal that was given to the notice herein referred to, and oblige, yours respectfully,

GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.

How It Was Accomplished.

No financial exhibit has ever so sharply challenged critical attention as does the twenty-fourth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. This company has $53,030,581 of assets; $275,160,588 of life assurance in force, with a surplus of $12,109,756 79, which is larger than the surplus of any other company in the world. The Equitable first introduced, in 1869, its system of Tontine dividends and surrender values; in 1879 its incontestable clause, making all its policies indisputable after the third year, and guaranteeing prompt payment upon presentation of satisfactory proofs of death and a proper release; and in 1883 its Semi-Tontine policy, non-forfeitable after the third year, thus adapting its plans to the needs of the public, and removing every stumbling block from the path of assurants. These much-needed reforms have wrought a great revival in life insurance, from which the far-seeing wisdom and the superior skill and vigor of the Equitable's official management have secured for its 75,000 policy-holders the largest possible advantage.

The Equitable's $81,000,000 of new business for last year, about equals that of the New York Life, the Northwestern and the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey combined, and exceeds the new business of the Mutual Life, Connecticut Mutual, New England Mutual, Penn Mutual and Ætna Life, all five combined, by nearly $10,000,000.

The Equitable increased its premium income $1,805,178 88, its surplus $1,451,082 32, and added to the assets $5,004,830 84 last year.

Its ratio of expense to income and its death rate continue to decrease.

Another year has been closed without a contested death claim on its books.

The State of Tennessee has been added to the territory reporting through the Louisville branch office. Messrs. Roe & Lyon, the Managers, have elegantly refitted their office in Law Temple, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Green street, which is now admirable in all its appointments.

IT is the business of everybody having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is got rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of asthma and pleurisy.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Bucuu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

"To the enfeebled of incalculable benefit is Hurley's Sarsaparilla."—[San Francisco Era.

"Admirable after a mercurial course is Hurey's Sarsaparilla."—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

SMITH—At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, L. M. Flournoy, Mrs. DANIEL SMITH, of Bright's disease, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HALL—At Crockett, Texas, Monday, March 3, IDA PARKE GRAHAM, wife of Dr. John L. Hall. Remains will be brought to Louisville for interment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.
mr6 ThSa&Tu156

Angostura Bitters were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. oc28 SuTuTh&eoSa20

MEETINGS.

F. AND A. M. Lodge of Instruction will meet at Masonic Temple at 7:30 o'clock to-night. Officers and members of Antiquity, Clarke and Falls City specially requested to attend. E. H. THOMPSON.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st. Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

CROWN MARK

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS

TRADE MARK.

MONARCH SHIRTS

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

INSURANCE.

24th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

For the year ending December 31, 1883.

LEDGER ASSETS Jan. 1, 1883		$45,529,581 54
INCOME.		
Premiums	$10,727,547 96	
Interest, Rents and Realized Net Profit on Investments and on Sales of Real Estate	2,743,023 72	13,470,571 68
		$59,000,153 22
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death and Matured Endowments		$3,410,614 97
Dividends, Surrender Values and Annuities		2,906,999 94
Discounted Endowments		143,455 75
TOTAL PAID POLICY-HOLDERS		$6,461,070 66
Dividend on Capital		7,000 00
Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange		1,019,156 66
General Expenses		973,616 06
State, County and City Taxes		107,060 11
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$8,567,903 49
NET CASH ASSETS Dec. 31, 1883		$50,432,249 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages		$13,072,941 20
New York Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure		5,819,817 08
United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, and Stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York		15,341,915 12
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $10,698,652 00)		8,199,000 00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and Society's Buildings in other cities		3,627,515 66
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest*		3,979,908 34
(* A large portion of this amount was in transit and has been since invested.)		
Commuted Commissions		112,545 11
Due from Agents on account of Premiums		278,517 14
		$50,432,249 73
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost		765,653 5[illegible]
Interest and Rents due and accrued		451,350 44
Premiums due and in process of collection (less premiums paid in advance, $25,349)		446,125 00
Deferred Premiums		465,208 00
TOTAL ASSETS Dec. 31, 1883		$53,030,581 79
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including valuation at FOUR per cent		$43,914,612 44
TOTAL UNDIVIDED SURPLUS		$9,115,969 26
Upon the New York standard of 4½ per cent. interest the Surplus is		12,109,756 79

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general Class is $6,420,523 79.
Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine Class is $5,689,233 00.

NEW ASSURANCE IN 1883	$81,129,756
TOTAL ASSURANCE	275,160,588

H. B. HYDE, President.

ROE & LYON, Managers for Ky. and Tenn., Law Temple, Louisville.

W. C. MORRIS, General Agent, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

J. R. MAYBERRY, General Agent, NASHVILLE, TENN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 6, 1884.

THE firm of Grosz, Jenkins & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Fisher retiring from the business. Messrs. Grosz & Jenkins having purchased Mr. Fisher's interest and assumed all the liabilities and assets of the old firm will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 351 and 353 Third st., Louisville, Ky., under the firm name of Grosz & Jenkins.

Split Turkey Feather Dusters.

DEALERS take notice, that the patent on these goods is owned solely by the National Feather Duster Co., Chicago. We license no one to manufacture. Genuine goods have date of patent, Sept. 15, 1874, printed on cap. All others infringe. If you deal in infringing goods, you are liable to us in the sum of $2 per dozen on every dozen bought or sold by you, whether on commission or otherwise. A. J. SANDS, Sec'y.

DR. MORTON'S

OFFICE will, after March 1, be at his residence, on Chestnut st., one door above First. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Telephone No. 423. mr1 Sa&Tutf

Notice.

MRS. M. C. MILLER, who is also known as Mrs. Kate Crockett, is no longer in my employment. E. B. NUGENT, Fourth ave., Louisville, Ky. mr6 ThSaSuMo&w1

WOODLAND GARDEN.

THIS extensive garden is now ready for rent for a term of years. R. W. WOOLLEY. fe12 de&Su1m

110 POUNDS OF SUGAR

ARE put in every barrel of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the GREAT system-strengthener. The pounds of Iodide of Potash and its other materials make it the best blood-purifier in the world. True, tried and tested for 33 YEARS.

"Physicians recommend this great skin-disease curative."—[Fort Smith Herald.

"It invigorates the power of life."—[Gainesville Citizen.

"The only reliable Sarsaparilla."—[Boston Traveler.

Wholesale by R. A. Robinson & Co., Arthur Peter & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Alford, Newhouse & Co., Louisville, Ky. oc13 eodtf

E. S. STEWART'S Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 113—MARCH 7, 1884.

70 73 28 44 22 18 48 76 35 75 39 60

CLASS 114.

58 55 12 31 67 75 9 64 17 44 19 21 48

339 and 341 WEST MARKET ST.

This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice

IS hereby given that B. H. Young, F. de Funiak, I. S. Winstandley, C. P. Atmore, W. C. Winstandley, John Barbee, W. N. Haldeman, O. S. Runnels, J. T. Cooper, Dexter Belknap and J. G. McCulloch have, as incorporators, formed an incorporated company, in pursuance to the provisions of chapter 56 of the General Statutes of Kentucky, and have adopted and recorded articles of incorporation as required by law.

The name of said company is "THE SOUTHWESTERN OVERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY."

Its principal place of business shall be at Louisville, Ky., but it will prosecute and carry on its business throughout the various States and Territories mentioned and referred to in the articles of incorporation.

The capital stock of said company will be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and such portions thereof as are subscribed for shall be paid up in full at such times and on such conditions as the Directors may require.

Said company shall have the right to, and it is contemplated that it will, issue full paid-up stock in such amount as may be agreed on, in purchasing or acquiring patent rights, franchises, privileges or property of any kind necessary or useful in prosecuting its business or in payment for services rendered said company in prosecuting its business.

The general nature of the business of this company shall be to acquire, hold and sell, in whole or in part, patent rights for improvements in telephony and telegraphy and electrical appliances and apparatus, and to manufacture, sell and lease, and license others to manufacture, sell and lease said improvements; to establish and operate and license others to establish and operate telephone and telegraph lines and telephone exchanges throughout the territory mentioned and referred to in the articles of incorporation, and for these purposes shall have and enjoy all powers and privileges conferred on incorporated companies organized under chapter 56 of the General Statutes.

The affairs of the company shall be conducted by a board of not less than nine nor more than fifteen Directors to be elected annually on the second Wednesday in March.

The corporators shall act as Directors until the annual meeting in 1885, with power to fill all vacancies in the board, which shall consist of fifteen members until the stockholders shall otherwise direct at an annual meeting.

The directors shall annually elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Manager and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and shall also have power to create an executive committee of not less than five of their members, who shall have such power as may be conferred on them by the by-laws or the board.

The highest amount of indebtedness to be incurred at any time is twenty-five thousand dollars.

The company commences its existence March 6, 1884, and shall continue to exist for twenty-five years.

The private property of stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of corporate debts.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 6, 1884.

AMONG THE BROKERS.

The Stock Market In Wall Street Has a Dull Run Until Room-traders Begin Selling.

Little Support Was Discovered and Prices Took a Gradual Downward Course.

The Amount of Trading Was Not Large, and Was Confined to the Professionals.

The Chicago Markets Were Bullish, But There Was No Decided Advance in Anything.

SMALL CORN RECEIPTS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, March 7.—Very little was done in the stock market until an hour after the opening, when the room-traders began selling it on the heavy shipments of gold to-morrow. Little support was discovered, and there was a gradual dropping in prices until just before the close. The net result was a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. in the active list. It is expected that more than $5,000,000 gold will go out by to-morrow's steamers, which is said to be the largest amount ever shipped in one day. Nearly a million and a half was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day. Stories of rate cutting on the trunk lines, which had been current all the week, were renewed with some effect.

The amount of trading was not large, being confined entirely to the professionals. Mr. Vanderbilt and the big clique control the market, and it is with their acquiescence that prices have been knocked down. The Gould stocks have been quite weak, on the rumor that Mr. Gould had sailed for a sixty-days' cruise among the West Indies. Geo. Gould said he was in telegraphic communication with his father at Fernando, and he received no notification of such intention. It is expected that Mr. Gould will continue his journey to Havana and return via New Orleans.

There has been an important movement in the St. Joe and Western and Kansas and Nebraska securities during the last few days. The road runs from St. Joseph, Mo., to Grand Island, Neb. It was sold out under foreclosure proceedings in 1874, and in 1879 the Union Pacific got control of it and still owns more than half of the stocks and bonds. Of the latter there are two classes, the St. Joseph and Pacific firsts due 1906, $1,900,000, and seconds due 1906, $1,200,000, and the Kansas and Nebraska bonds for the same amounts, and all the bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, which has not been paid for four years. The firsts have been quoted at 80 and the seconds at 30 recently. To-day the former advanced to par and the latter to 60. The stock which sold at 8 three weeks ago sold at 23 to-day. The advance is caused by the buying of insiders, and it is said some arrangement will be made for the payment of back interest—a blanket mortgage for $12,000,00. Of this, about $7,500,000 will be retained to retire the present funded indebtedness and the balance will be taken by a syndicate in this city. The proceeds from the latter will be placed in the treasury of the company in lieu of that taken out to build branches. It is said this money will be used to pay a 6 per cent. cash dividend on the stock, and that this amount will be paid annually hereafter. Negotiations are also going on for the control of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad, which will secure for the C., C., C. and I. a large business. Gen. Devereaux will be in the city next week, when the friends of the road hope that the above programme may be carried out.

AT CHICAGO.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS GENERALLY BULLISH, BUT THERE WAS NO DECIDED ADVANCE IN ANYTHING.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, March 7.—To-day's speculative markets were generally bullish. There was no very decided advance in anything, but still there was an unexpected manifestation of strength, and the changes witnessed in prices were invariably in favor of an improvement. Business opened with wheat leading in interest. In this cereal the strength shown was due, briefly, to more encouraging cables, an improved local demand for flour, more or less unfavorable news about the winter crop, and a rumor that the great pork-packer, Armour, was turning his attention to wheat. Armour usually means business when he takes hold of anything, and as his partner, Plankinton, of Milwaukee, has left him out in the cold on his pork, he is probably anxious to show his powers in some of the other speculative lines. He at present controls the meat trade, but the movement in that branch of business is more legitimate than speculative; hence, appreciating his power in the magnitude of his operations when handling a market, the mention of Armour's name in connection with wheat frightened the boys quite badly.

In addition to the rumors of Armour's intentions, the next strongest influence was the winter crop news, which, although uncertain, was more unfavorable than otherwise; the advices received indicated that the farmers felt very uneasy about the crop, and while no actual damage has been done thus far, the outlook is not regarded as encouraging as it was at the opening of March.

The weather has continued cold and to-night it is snowing hard, but in the winter-wheat districts it is said to have been lately thawing and freezing by turns, and that the grain was being injured in consequence. The increased demand for flour and the better cables were regarded by traders more in the nature of a feature of the trade, and in themselves had no direct influence. May delivery wheat opened this morning at 96⅜c, sold at 96¼@96¾c, and closed on the afternoon call at 96⅝c, or ⅝c higher than yesterday.

In corn, the day's developments were increased short buying and higher prices. The Wall-street constituency of the Lester house having pounded the corn market to a point that afforded room for a good scalp, covered their late sales freely to-day. It was their buying, in fact, more than any other cause that led to the firmness witnessed, though prices were doubtless affected by the upward turn in wheat. The day's advance was ⅝@1c, and the market this evening closed at almost the top figures reached. The May option for No. 2 corn sold at 55⅞@56½c, opening at the inside rate, and closing with buyers at 56c.

The day's receipts, amounting to 244 cars, were the smallest of the week, yet they exerted but little influence. About 25 per cent. of the arrivals passed inspection as contract corn. Wall street just now furnishes the bulk of the outside traders interested in this cereal.

Pork products were quiet; during a good share of the day the provision pit was in a measure deserted, and the few traders who found it convenient or necessary to keep watch of the market had plenty of leisure to indulge in boys' fun. The market opened weak, became stronger, and closed a little higher. This evening May pork was quoted at $17 75, lard at $9 42½, and short ribs at $9 27½. The day's range on pork for May was $17 75@17 92½; on lard, $9 42½@9 50; on short ribs, $9 27½@9 35.

Taken all in all, the day's business was only moderate in volume, and more local than otherwise. Speculation in both grain and provisions was largely in the May option, and on the curb, after the regular business closing, everything was higher.

The last sales of May wheat were made at 97⅛c, and of corn at 56⅛c. Pork was held for the same month at $17 90.

A Crime Unfolding.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The skull of a peddler murdered near Cahokia, Ill., several days ago, and which has been missing since the remains were discovered, was found this afternoon in a hut near the place where the mutilated body was found. A negro named Brown lived in the hut, and he and his wife were arrested last night for complicity in the murder. A bloody axe was also found in the hut, and other evidences of murder.

Brown has made a partial confession, implicating two other men in the affair, and a Deputy Sheriff started for Cahokia to-night to arrest them. There was also found in the Brown hut, besides the skull mentioned above, several bones of the leg and feet of the man, and a number of articles belonging to the peddler's stock in trade. There is no longer any doubt that the mutilated body found some days ago is that of the peddler, and that he was murdered, apparently for plunder, and that an attempt had been made to burn the remains, but this failing, the mangled body was buried, but not deep enough to escape discovery.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST.

The Missouri Senator Is Interviewed By An Old Fogy On the Political Situation at Present.

HOW ST. LOUIS LOST THE CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—George Graham Vest, of Missouri, was born at Frankfort, Ky., December 6, 1830; graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in 1848, and at the Law Department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., in 1853; removed the same year to Missouri and began the practice of law in Central Missouri; was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1860; was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1860-61; was a member of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress for two years and a member of the Confederate Senate for one year; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, in the place of James Shields, Democrat (who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, Democrat), and took his seat March 18, 1879. His term of service will expire March 3, 1885. Senator Vest is a brilliant man—brilliant in ability and brilliant in eloquence. He stands among the most gifted sons that Kentucky has given to other States. He is not only a popular orator of the first class, but an accomplished debater in the Senate. In the social circle, when he thinks proper to let himself out, he is always brilliant.

Calling at the Senator's residence yesterday, I asked if the holding the Democratic National Convention at Chicago had any political significance.

"I do not think it has," said he. "If Mr. Tilden is alive when the convention meets, and will allow his name to be used, he will be nominated by acclamation, and the same result would be reached if the convention had been held at the North Pole, or on the equator. I do not believe myself that Mr. Tilden will permit his name to go before the convention, but if he does, that settles it. He will be nominated."

"How did St. Louis lose the convention?"

"Well, a number of things contributed to the result. Chicago did a great deal of hard work and spent a good deal of money in that sort of hospitality which influences the surroundings of a committee. The railroads were active for Chicago and also the newspaper influence at Washington. The heat of St. Louis was represented to be far in excess of that which the old-fashioned preachers used to depict at camp-meeting for the benefit of the worst class of sinners; and Hewitt, of New York, said he couldn't sleep in St. Louis in 1876, and had the vertigo. Think of a Democrat having insomnia and vertigo at a national convention! No wonder the party can't elect a President."

"Well, Senator, you made a good fight for St. Louis, anyhow."

"Yes, and if the committeemen from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia had voted with us we would have won the fight, but those three States having voted with New England and the Northwest, and with Indiana, that determined it. Of the certain Democratic States, St. Louis had a large majority, but Vermont counted as much as Texas in the committee, although there is not much show for the party in the Green mountains at the next election."

"What is your opinion of the political outlook, and of the nomination for President?"

"I have no well-matured opinion on the matter about which you ask, and have never seen anything in politics like the 'sea of unrest' in both parties. Of one thing I am certain, and only one—that the Democratic party must stand by the Morrison bill, or quit the field. The election of Carlisle fixed the status of the party for the coming conflict and we can't go back. It is both cowardice and madness to think of retreat. If there are enough Democrats in the House to join with the Republicans in defeating the bill, the sooner we know it the better. Let nobody be deceived. If that bill is beaten, the Democrat who goes before the people in the next canvass and talks about "reform and reduction of taxes" will have a good time explaining matters, especially if he voted against the bill. I know some very stanch Democrats doubt the policy of disturbing the present tariff, for fear of deranging the business of the country. It seems to me that if the business of the country can stand a drain of $100,000,000 annually in excess of the necessities of the Government, as it has done for some years and is now doing, it ought to stand some reduction of taxation without going into a decline or a convulsion. In the Forty-seventh Congress, when discussing the tariff in the Senate, we were continually asked what the Democratic party had done, or tried to do, in reducing taxation when we had both houses of Congress in 1878! And if now the Democratic House fails to pass a bill reducing the outrageous tariff taxes put upon the country by the last Congress, the people will be told that we are only waiting to elect the Senate, House and President, and then the entire business of the country will be ruined by free trade, pure and simple. It is far better, in fact it is absolutely necessary, to define the issue distinctly and sharply by the House passing a wise and conservative measure, like that proposed by Mr. Morrison."

"Whose chances are best for the Democratic nomination?"

"That question is hardly ripe for discussion. The action of Congress, and the nomination made by the Republicans, will go very far toward settling the matter of candidacy with us. In certain contingencies anybody can be elected, and in others no body. That sounds very much like no answer, but it's the best I can do at present."

"Senator, I heard you mention the Star-route cases as I came in. Is there anything new about them?"

"No; nothing that I know of. I was only remarking upon the extraordinary phases of newspaper correspondence as to public men. The New York *Sun* published last week, in its Washington letter, that I was implicated in what is known as the Vinita Route, and I supposed that I had signed some petition and forgotten it. On examination I find that my name does not appear at all, and that of the eight Senators from Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Arkansas, I am the only one who didn't sign the petition for expedition on the Vinita Route. So much for journalistic enterprise." AN OLD FOGY.

Amusement Notes.

BARLOW & WILSON's Minstrels at Macauley's Theater this afternoon and evening.

MR. ALBERT E. SCHAIBLE, Business Agent of the Salsbury Troubadors, is in the city. The Troubadors will appear at Macauley's Theater the latter part of next week.

THERE will be the usual matinee and evening entertainment at the Buckingham to-day. It has been a long time since Manager Whallen had a better attraction than he has this week—Little Corinne and her party of "Merrie Makers."

CHURCH NOTICES.

COLLEGE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Robert Christie, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A Hotel Sold Under Mortgage.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CHATTANOOGA, March 7.—The Stanton House was sold to-day under foreclosure of mortgage and bought by M. H. Clift for $41,000.

THE RAILROADS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Open for Business—The New Elkton and Guthrie Branch Almost a Surety.

LOCAL, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

[Baltimore Bulletin.]

The grain trade of this and other cities are considerably interested in the probable diversion of grain and kindred products from some of their former channels to Newport News, the comparatively young but important seaport on the Virginia coast. The elevator constructed there is now finished and ready to receive storage. The Newport News Elevator Company has adopted Baltimore standards as to quality and Baltimore grades. An office has been opened in this city, where warehouse receipts will be issued, and it is obvious that New York grain merchants are going to compete with the Baltimore trade from the standpoint of Newport News' advantages. The receivers will offer inducements to the producers in the West, and so will the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. New York can now offer to European buyers the Newport News standard, which has been set identical with that of Baltimore. A line of steamships is now running between Newport News and the English coast monthly, and it is expected that the service will be materially strengthened in a few weeks. Already a number of exporters on the Produce Exchange are now combining to store a considerable quantity of grain at Newport News for early shipment to Europe.

The *Bulletin* has previously drawn attention to the merits of Newport News as a future exporting center. Its rapid development is mainly due to three corporations, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, the Old Dominion Land Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Company. These, it will be observed, form a powerful trio. The railroad named runs through a productive territory, and is now able to feed Newport News with freight from Kentucky, Tennessee and all tributary points on the Ohio, including Ohio and Indiana. Newport News is the terminus of the C. and O. road, which will shortly be open to New Orleans. Hardly two years have elapsed since this city was a barren piece of headland. It has, however, a fine harbor, free from shoals, and but fifteen miles from the ocean. Vessels ride in and out with perfect safety. For accessibility, depth, size and general position, Newport News excels many other ports on the Atlantic seaboard. It is also nearer to the sea and to the interior centers of production than any other city, being 150 miles nearer to ocean navigation than Baltimore, 85 miles nearer than Philadelphia or Boston, and 15 miles nearer than New York. In stress of weather its roadstead is sought for by all classes of vessels. Hampton Roads, which joins Chesapeake Bay and skirts a portion of Newport News, is generally alive with craft waiting orders. With no blocking by ice in winter or obstacles at any other time, the harbor of Newport News is as safe and accessible for a vessel of 5,000 tons as it is for the smallest schooner. No pilotage is necessary, and the half-pilotage which is sometimes paid is considerably less than at other ports. There are none of the exactions on commerce which beset New York, and as the interests of the companies named are inseparably connected with the welfare and prosperity of the port, the abuses prevalent elsewhere will not be allowed to retard the development of Newport News. The chief merchandise shipped from thence consists of grain, flour, tobacco, whisky, staves and walnut logs. In the matter of coal, the Chesapeake and Ohio successfully competes with the Baltimore and Ohio road and Pennsylvania. The West Virginia mines, none of which are under the surface, produce a coal unequaled for steam-making and much sought after by steamers entering Newport News and adjacent ports.

TRACK NEWS BY WIRE.

A SUIT TO COMPEL THE AGENT OF THE C., R. I. AND P. TO EXHIBIT ITS TRANSFER BOOKS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Argument was made in the Supreme Court this afternoon upon two motions of similar character in the proceedings brought by Harvey Kennedy against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the application being by Kennedy as a stockholder of the company, being a foreign corporation, for a peremptory mandamus to compel Francis H. Tows, Transfer Agent of the company in this city, to exhibit to him the transfer books of the company within this city during reasonable hours, and also if it be within his power to give a list of the stockholders to Kennedy. For the defense, it was argued that Tows had not refused Kennedy permission to see the company's transfer books; that Tows had no "stock book," but he had "a stock ledger," an entirely different book. Tows declared that Kennedy did not make these demands in his own behalf, but in the interest of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, a rival corporation, to enable them to gain the controlling power in the Rock Island company.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

CHATTANOOGA, March 7.—The Merchants' Dispatch Line has notified the merchants that rates to Chattanooga from New York have been put on the same basis as Nashville. This is a cut of nearly 30 per cent., first-class rates being reduced from $1 15 to 85c, and others in proportion. The Western and Atlantic to-night offer to meet the reduced rate via the Southern Steamship Line.

THE C. AND A.'S NEW YORK CUT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 7.—At a meeting of the St. Louis Passenger Association to-day a resolution was adopted requesting the Chicago and Alton to withdraw the tickets they are selling via the Grand Trunk and West Shore to New York for $21. Should this be refused the matter will be again referred to Commissioner Fink, who will probably order the West Shore to cease to honor them.

A FLAT FAILURE.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The General Managers of the Northwestern roads forming the Central Iowa and Northwestern Traffic Associations held a meeting here to-day, in an endeavor to organize a pool in place of the old associations, but it was discovered that any uniformity of action was impossible. To add to the difficulties of the situation the representatives of the Chicago and Northwestern road failed to attend the conference, and in consequence an adjournment was taken without date. The Central Iowa Association remains in force until April, and the Northwestern until March 15. Whether another effort will be made to organize a pool is a matter of doubt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

DURING the fourth week of February the Alton earnings increased $4,600.

THE Northwestern earnings increased $5,700 during the fourth week of February.

MR. W. J. BERG, Advertising Agent of the C. and O., left yesterday for Richmond.

THE New England railroads are said to have killed in the past year 224 persons and injured 535.

MR. W. S. MCCHESNEY, Passenger Agent of the L. and N. at Lexington, was in the city yesterday.

MR. BEN BRYANT, Passenger Agent of the St. Louis Air-line, is out for a short trip over the Knoxville branch of the L. and N.

MR. WM. FLANNELLY, Traveling Passenger Agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, at St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

THE freight business of the L. and N., just now, is unprecedentedly large, and it is very hard to get enough cars to accommodate shippers.

NEARLY 500 employes of the Pennsylvania road, not able to pass an examination for color blindness, deafness, etc., have been suspended, and the examination still goes on.

MR. R. H. FOWLER, of the Chicago and Alton, returned yesterday from a limited trip to the great West. Another "Brick" has been added to the Fowler fireside, and Brick Sr. is naturally three inches taller.

COL. SID GATES, of the Air-line, and Tom Fox and Doc Richmond, of the O. and M., had a lively skirmish for a big party at Caneyville, Ky., yesterday, but it happened to be Sid's day, and he got the scalps—or tickets.

ANOTHER landslide on the E. T., Va. and G. portion of the Knoxville division has compelled the L. and N. to discontinue through trains on that line. The night train will run as far as Richmond Junction, but the day train will go through as far as Jellico.

THE recent little event at Brandenburg between several of the over-zealous passenger men of this neighborhood promises some developments yet. Charges of promiscuous rate-cutting have been made, and one of the agents has procured affidavits from several members of the party ticketed to prove "who did it first." A lively time is looked for in two pools.

A RAILROAD man who travels 20,000 or more miles a year, and who is a good judge of road-bed, says he had rather ride over John F. Miller's division, of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh road, which extends from Indianapolis to Columbus, than over any 188 miles of railroad in the United States, the Pennsylvania proper not excepted. He says trains are run evenly, the track is smooth, there are few curves and the trip in every way is pleasant.

THE committee to which has been assigned the task of devising a trunk-line clearing-house plan is composed of the following named railroad men: President Newell, of the Lake Shore; Vice President Blanchard, of the Erie; Traffic Manager Hayden, of the New York Central; Vice President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad; Vice President Spencer, of the Baltimore and Ohio; President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central; Traffic Manager Sargent, of the Grand Trunk, and Traffic Manager Olds, of the Wabash.

MESSRS. W. L. Reeves, H. G. Petrie, Ben. T. Perkins, G. Terry and S. H. Mills, all of Elkton, were in the city in consultation with officials of the Louisville and Nashville concerning a new branch road from Elkton, to connect with the L. and N. at Guthrie. The county guarantees to furnish the ties and bed the road, asking the railroad company to place the rails and furnish the rolling stock. The road will be 10 miles in length, and, it is thought, will pay. Mr. Perkins was seen by a reporter last night, and he stated that the prospect for the building of the road is very bright indeed. The railroad company promise to build the line if the county will raise $37,000, and as $30,000 of the amount has already been subscribed the road is almost a certainty. A meeting will be held at Guthrie to-day, and it is confidently believed the remaining $7,000 will be raised.

PICKED UP.

TO-DAY the pump-repair contracts will be let at the City Hall.

PAYMENT of the city bonds of 1854 begins at the Sinking Fund office to-day and will continue four days.

MR. ROBERT ELDER, who lives on Seventh street, near Chestnut, fell on the pavement yesterday in front of his house and broke his leg.

THE temperance people who favor high license say that, as the many lottery offices in Louisville pay each $200 a year license tax, $300 would not be very high for bar-rooms.

J. G. WALKER, Deputy Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, was elected Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. for the State of Kentucky at its session this week at Covington.

A LITTLE two-year-old child of Mr. Dennis Dean's fell through a glass window at his residence on Twelfth and Jefferson streets yesterday, and was badly cut about the head and face. Its injuries were dressed by Dr. Patton Griffiths.

MEETINGS at the Faith Cure Home, on Clay street, between Jefferson and Green, Sunday and Wednesday afternoons at 3 o'clock, and Tuesday night at 7:30. All are invited. No collections. Parties wanting instruction can call any time in the day.

"J. V. S., CANNELTON, IND.:" When the player on the left of the dealer passes without making his ante good, the edge passes to the next player on his left. The first bet is made by the player to the left of the one who holds the edge after cards have been drawn.

ROBERT JANSEN was arrested last night on a charge of malicious cutting. About a month ago he got into a difficulty with a man named Edward Simons, and cut him several times, inflicting wounds from which he has not yet recovered. After the affray Jansen left town, and remained away until yesterday.

TICKETS to the entertainment to be given at the Buckingham Theater to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Hon. J. B. Reed are selling rapidly. An attractive programme has been arranged, and those who go will not only be enjoying themselves, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money goes to the aid of a worthy and unfortunate gentleman.

FRANCES MCGUIRE, of color, was an occupant of a cell in First-street station last night, on the charge of purloining some jewelry and dresses from the residence of Mrs. Smith, on Gray street, where she had been employed. She admitted the charge, but said she took them as wages, and learning that the police were after her two or three weeks ago, she had sent everything back but a fifty cent. dress.

GEORGE MCMANNIS, an L. and N. locomotive fireman, was brought in from Bardstown yesterday with a crushed foot, which he obtained while asleep in the engine-room Friday night. When he reached Bardstown he had no money to pay for lodging at a hotel and lay down on the floor of the engine-room near the track and while asleep threw his foot on the rail. When the engine was taken out in the morning his position was not noticed and the wheel crushed his foot. He was taken to the City Hospital.

CRAVENS TUCKER and the two Jacksons, who were arrested on the charge of wrecking a train on the Narrow-gauge railroad, had an examining trial before 'Squire Gosnell yesterday afternoon. A conversation between the two Jacksons, overheard in the woods by a squirrel-hunter, was all the evidence that was elicited against them in which they spoke of their partners and mentioned the wreck. Cravens and Tucker were dismissed, but the two Jacksons were held over to answer before the grand jury.

The Coroner's Jaunt.

Dr. Coroner Miller returned home from Covington yesterday, where he has been attending the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Workmen. He also visited Cincinnati and called at the jail to see the "burkers," and while conversing with them a colored prisoner approached the grated window and saluted the Doctor, and expressed great pleasure at seeing him. The Doctor recognized him as a former frequenter of First and Green-street haunts, and said he was in on a little grand larceny charge, but he felt confident that he would get out in time to attend the August election in Louisville. The Cincinnati Coroner took the Louisville Coroner in charge and explained to him the workings of his office under recent legislation, by which he has complete jurisdiction over all matters connected with inquests.

The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W.

The Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., which has been in session at Covington this week, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: G. M. W., J. G. Walker, Louisville; G. F., Isaac Marks, Georgetown; G. O., Wm. Williamson, Lexington; G. Recorder, H. K. Milward, Lexington; G. Receiver, D. C. Kennedy, Ludlow; G. G., J. H. Landsrath, Louisville; G. W., J. W. Spoehr, Louisville; Grand Trustees, H. C. Anderson, Louisville, and A. B. Clossen, Covington; Supreme Representatives, L. P. Young, Jr., H. K. Milward, Lexington, and G. R. Kollar, Carlisle.

The Grand Lodge adjourned on yesterday to meet on the second Tuesday in May, 1886, at Georgetown, Ky.

The Weather Yesterday.

It was cloudy and rainy all day yesterday. The morning was dark and cool, but about noon a light rain set in and continued the remainder of the day. It was still cold, and the rain froze as it fell, making the streets and sidewalks more icy and slippery than ever.

The temperature was nearly stationary. The observation at 6:25 A. M. showed a register of 32°, and at 10:25 P. M. it indicated 33°. The mean thermometer was 32.3°, the maximum 34.5°, and the minimum 30.5°. The barometer fell all day. The rainfall was .34 of an inch. The wind had a maximum velocity of 16 miles an hour, but died away altogether before 10 o'clock at night.

No, She Is a Spiritualist.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

PALMETTO HOME, YAZOO COUNTY, MISS., March 3.—To settle a controversy between two parties, will you please publish in your columns, for the benefit of a subscriber, whether or not the woman who had the five visions belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and oblige G. D. TINKER.

Answer—Mrs. Fowler, who had five visions in which she saw the floods, is a Spiritualist, and first communicated with departed friends when she was eight years old. Spiritualists are never Catholics.

WORSHIPING GOD.

The Services at the Broadway Temple Last Evening.

Last night the weather prevented the usual large attendance at the Broadway Temple to hear Rabbi Moses lecture. The full choir was present and performed perfectly the rich programme prepared for the occasion. Mrs. S. J. Friedenheimer sang "Lord, behold us in humble adoration," by Mercadante, the quintet Mrs. L. Hellman; altos Mesdames Duret-Berthel and Pauline Schweizer; tenor Mr. T. Grant Slaughter; and basso Louis Nahm joining in, after. Mr. T. Grant Slaughter sang a solo, "Sabbath Evening," by Flotow; the quartet sang "O, God, Preserve Us," by Andre. The Hebrew ritual was gone through, the choir rendering rich responses, Prof. Wm. Frese presiding at the organ. Dr. Moses said: "I had of course intended this evening to lecture on Purim, or 'The Book of Esther in the Light of American Civilization;' but judge for yourself what shall I do. It would be an insult to Purim to be addressed on before so small a company. Purim might say the fault is not his. I will speak on Purim to-morrow morning. Although you have no lecture, I do not pity you who have come to God's house; the choir has rewarded you. Next Monday evening the Feast of Purim will be celebrated by services in this temple."

THE CHRISTIANS.

The weather has not quenched the camp fires of the Christians. Although last night was dark and the streets sloppy there were fair audiences at many and full audiences at some of the sanctuaries. The Baptists held prayer-meeting at Walnut-street church; the Christians had warm revival services on Fifteenth and Jefferson, conducted by Prof. Lowber and Song Evangelist Butler; also on Portland avenue, in charge of Elder Harding, who baptized five in the cold Ohio river this week; the Faith Cure held a short service; the Episcopals had Lenten services at St. Andrews', St. Paul's and Trinity; the First English Lutheran had revival services; at the old Exposition, at Mrs. Craig's, and at 942 Ninth street, gospel services were held.

THE METHODIST REVIVAL.

The warmest place was at the Walnut and Fifth-street Methodist church, where a revival has been in progress for nine weeks. Last evening the Presiding Elder, Dr. Settle, preached to a large audience a penetrating discourse from the intense text, "There is a sin unto death." At the close of the sermon, the pastor, Dr. Messick, took charge. "Now," said he, "come to-night. You have been told of the line that divides God's patience and his wrath. Young man, you may be on the line of destiny; your foot may be raised; I beg you to turn to God. Come, join the church. I tell you ninety-nine of every hundred who are saved are saved in or by the church, thus approving the Methodist plan of taking in seekers for salvation. Come, write your names to-night with your own hands on the safe side." During the singing of several hymns, at intervals five persons joined; each name was announced as they joined, and prayer was made for more. Dr. Messick announced the following: R. T. Wilson, R. E. Denny, W. A. Drane, Ira Hodges, Eddie Drane. All the church members gathered at the close and welcomed the converts.

NOTES.

THE Presbyterian ladies had a tea at Miss Struby's.

SERVICES in St. Paul's chapel this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THERE will be a woman's prayer-meeting at the Fifth and Walnut-street Methodist church to-day at 10 A. M.

BISHOP PENICK, of St. Andrews, and Dr. Perkins, of St. Paul's, will exchange pulpits to-morrow morning.

THE Young Ladies' Missionary Society and the Little Harvesters held a short session yesterday afternoon at the Floyd-street Christian church.

THE combination of the envelope with the new system will go into operation at St. Paul's church to-morrow. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

THE Yoke Fellows will take tea at 6 o'clock.

THE young men's meeting will be held at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Do You Believe?" All young men are earnestly invited to this meeting; it is for men only.

THE song service to-morrow at 3 o'clock will be addressed by Mr. T. J. Shannon. The music will be led by a quartet from the Third Christian church. Everybody invited.

THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon will be led by Rev. Carter Helm Jones. Subject lesson: "Paul at Corinth." Acts xviii., 1-17. All Bible students are invited.

THE meeting for boys, conducted entirely by boys, will be held to-morrow at 4:30 P. M. This is one of the most interesting and successful features of association work. The attention of parents, as well as of boys, is called to it.

THE Louisville and Nashville railroad branch, 911 West Broadway, will hold a boys' meeting at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and a general Gospel service for railroad men and their families at 4 o'clock. The L., C. and L. branch, 939 East Jefferson, will hold their regular Gospel meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN, L. G. Wells, J. S. Berryman and Charles Scott have recently been elected members of the Board of Managers. John D. Taggart, W. Geo. Anderson, J. B. McFerran, H. G. Van Seggern, Samuel Castleman and Rev. T. T. Eaton have also been elected members of the Advisory Board of Managers.

PERSONAL POINTS.

U. B. Pursel, of Cincinnati is at the Galt House.

Col. J. S. Dunn, Erie, Pa., is at the Phœnix Hotel.

W. O. Durkee, Rochester, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. G. W. Gordon, Memphis, is a guest of Rufer's Hotel.

Mr. M. B. Showers, of Lebanon, is at the Alexander Hotel.

T. D. Lewis, Bowling Green, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

H. O. Livingston, Brooklyn, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

W. P. Bybee and C. Wood, Glasgow, Ky., are at Rufer's.

Mr. Ben F. Walker, of Indianapolis, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. J. D. Lyons and wife, of New York, are at the Galt House.

Samuel Frazee, Washington, D. C., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

D. P. Rathbone, of Shelbyville, Tenn., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Maj. Wallis Glover, Verbena, Ala., is stopping at Rufer's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy McCoy, of Cave City, are at the Louisville Hotel.

Col. Archibald Fairlie, London, England, is stopping at Rufer's Hotel.

Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Hart county, is a guest at the Alexander Hotel.

Col. Jno. H. McHenry, of Owensboro, Ky., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. C. J. Yager, of the *Sunbeam*, Leitchfield, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Maj. S. J. Hutcheson, Newark, Ohio, is registered at the Phœnix Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wathen, of Munfordville, Ky., are at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. A. Bernardin, of A. Bernardin & Co., of Evansville, is at the Galt House.

Mr. Joseph Mulhattan has returned to the city, and has taken rooms at the Alexander.

Hon. S. M. Stockslager, member of Congress, Corydon, Ind., is at the Louisville Hotel.

J. W. Draper and Mrs. Denton, of New York, arrived at the Galt House yesterday evening.

Mr. Charles F. Beach, Jr., left Friday for New York and Philadelphia, to be gone ten days.

Hon. Henry C. Dixon, of the Kentucky Senate, Henderson county, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Dr. Marvin and family left the city yesday for Jacksonville, Fla., to be absent several weeks.

Hon. J. M. Wood, of Campbellsville, and Hon. J. R. Cargile, of Dixon, are at the Alexander Hotel.

Col. Will L. Visscher, the Colorado journalist and lecturer, was visiting friends in Louisville yesterday.

Mr. E. C. Hussey, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Arthur Hussey, of Springfield, O., are guests at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. Julius Schirmer, representing the firm of Fred. Wallot, of Oppenheim, on the Rhine, is visiting their agents, Adolph Rassinier & Co.

Hon. T. R. McBeath and Hon. W. R. Haynes, of Leitchfield, Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixth district, are guests at the Alexander Hotel.

C. Crooke, President of the Altamont Coal Company and agent of the Laurel County Coal Association, and C. S. Nield, Vice President of the Altamont Coal Company, are at Alexander's Hotel.

Alexander's—H. Chaurant, A. B. Pant, E. H. Riddell, New York; Wm. Trauth, A. W. Hayward, E. H. Merriman, Cincinnati; J. D. Heady, Lawson, Mo.; R. B. Dunn, J. S. Moore, Hamilton, O.; F. L. Armstrong, Tennessee; Jas. W. Daly, Frank H. Jerome, Detroit; F. H. Runyan, Charlestown, Ind.; Arthur Hussey, Springfield, O.; Mrs. Mary McShain, Arcola, Ill.; W. T. Frye, Springfield, O.; F. R. Pletcher, A. C. Hussey, Philadelphia; Mrs. Angie Jackson and child, Deputy, Ind.; S. B. Anderson, Ed. S. Irvin and wife, E. Austin, Ben F. Walker, A. Bohn, Indianapolis; J. M. Ward, Kalamazoo; H. B. Aderhold and wife, Kissimmee City, Fla.; Chas. B. Cooper, New Orleans; McD. O'Brien, Hadensville; W. L. Reeves, H. G. Petrie, Elkton; J. J. Sever, Union Star; Clarence Barnett, Owensboro; B. H. George, Miss B. D. Gaines, Simpsonville; S. Hesse, Elizabethtown; R. O. Williams, Ghent; W. R. Butler, Alfred M. Offutt, Georgetown; C. S. Nield, C. Crooke, Altamont; W. G. Barret, E. O. Brown, C. J. Yager, J. Mulhattan, Leitchfield; John P. Barrett, Hartford; M. B. Showers, Lebanon.

REAL ESTATE.

The Bad Weather Makes Business Dull—The Building Boom Commencing.

The condition of the real estate market during the week just ended was not encouraging. It was thought that business would be brisk, but the bad weather effectually prevented this, and few sales of any consequence were reported. A number of building permits were issued, and contractors look forward to a busy season. The demand for houses is very good, especially for those with six and eight rooms, and the supply is entirely inadequate. A number of business men are building small houses, and this class of property will prove very valuable. Ten cottages are under construction on Magazine, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and ten more near Ninth. These will have three rooms and a kitchen, and will rent at about $12 each. Several handsome dwellings will soon be built.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

C. Burkhardtsmayer to W. Stephan, 30 feet, north side Oak, 150 feet west of Seventeeth street	300 00
W. C. Priest to C. Brenggemann, 25 feet, west side Clay, 185 feet south of Breckinridge street	562 50
A. A. Newton to Pfingst, Doerhoefer & Co., 105 feet, south side Main, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets	8,500 00
H. H. Seng, &c., to J. J. Fischer, 30 feet, south side Oldham, 120 feet west of Twelfth street	300 00
F. Fach to A. Fach, 31 feet, east side Barret avenue, 25 feet north of Christy avenue	737 00
J. S. Moremen to W. D. Coleman, 144 acres, in county	1,600 00
H. W. Moremen to L. Kendall, land in county	100 00
P. A. White to H. Dries, 25 feet, south side Howard, between Edwards street and Newburg pike	112 50
G. Koerner to W. Schlegel, Sr., 25 feet, Story avenue	1,000 00
M. Schoenbachler to J. B. Brumleve, 22½ feet, west side Logan, 72¼ feet south of Jacob	662 00
C. Zugschwerdt to K. Kraus, 22 feet, south side Marshall, 188 feet west of Campbell	350 00
J. W. Buchanan to L. Collens, 117 feet, southeast corner Knapp and Jackson	2,300 00
J. S. Clark to A. Hochadel, 38 feet, east side Wenzel, 98 feet from Washington	3,500 00
J. Fischer to H. Schuler, Sr., 30 feet, south side Market, 215 feet east of Wenzel	5,400 00
W. C. Jones to M. L. Smith, 50 feet, west side Second, 258 feet north of Ormsby	3,000 00
N. W. Mutual Life Insurance Co. to B. D. Marks, 90 feet, northeast corner of Oldham and Eighth	4,000 00
J. Tilley to J. G. Gross, 32 8-12 feet, north side Jacob, 222 feet east of Jackson	2,300 00
J. Cromie to John F. Seebolt, &c., 105 feet, south side Main, 105 feet west of Shelby	7,500 00
P. Guntermann to A. Heilmann, 100 feet, northwest corner Overhill and Broadway	1,500 00
J. Gibson to R. Wartmann, 26¼ feet, north side Magazine, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	1,250 00
J. F. Henry to W. S. Irwin, 31 feet, Second street, 460 feet south of Broadway	7,500 00
J. A. Oldham to John Gipperich, Sr., 25 feet, south side Kentucky, between Jackson and Hancock	875 00
E. Patton to J. H. Burke, 100 feet, west side Cabell, 620 feet from Fulton	600 00
D. W. Smith to J. S. Bethel, ¼ interest in 24 feet, east side Eighth, 152 feet north of Market	400 00
D. W. Smith to J. S. Bethel, ¼ interest in 48 feet, east side Eighth, between Main and Market	2,000 00

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued for the week ending yesterday:

Mary Callahan, frame dwelling, Ormsby, between Seventh and Ninth	....
Geo. Seeger, brick dwelling, Twenty-second and Chestnut	$2,500
W. Skene & Co., frame warehouse, Sixteenth, between High and Canal	200
Louis Ebel, frame kitchen, Kellar, between Campbell and Creek	60
Geo. Kendrick, brick dwelling, Fifth, between York and Breckinridge	7,100
Kentucky Woolen Mills, brick mill, Caldwell, between Hancock and Clay	7,500
John Bornhauser, frame dwelling, Logan, between Milk and Rupp	800
Margaret Watson, Grayson, between Sixth and Seventh	500
Jacob Parker, brick shop, Broadway, between Logan and Shelby	500
Henry Fry, brick dwelling, Market, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second	2,800
Nellie Cralle, frame dwelling, Market, between Jackson and Hancock	300
John Stephan and M. Euler, frame dwelling, Bridge, between Baxter and Overhill	450
Elizabeth Mark, frame dwelling, Chestnut, between Campbell and Garden	550
Scurly & Co., brick foundery, Portland, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first	6,200
Mary Loesen, frame kitchen, Barret, between Broadway and Lampton	60

JEFFERSONVILLE.

NO RATIONS were issued by the Relief Committee yesterday.

JEFFERSONVILLE POST G. A. R. visited New Albany last evening.

HON. JASON BROWN, of Jackson county, was in the city yesterday.

THE County Commissioners met yesterday and disposed of several road cases.

REV. G. L. CURTISS has returned from Charlestown, where he has been visiting friends.

THE Clarksville commissary will be closed in a short time, the sufferers having about given out.

REV. BICKNELL will hold services in the Presbyterian church at Charlestown next Friday evening.

WORK will be resumed on the New Albany and Jeffersonville turnpike as soon as the weather will permit.

MAYOR GLASS received a check for $5 from Mr. Seward Clime, editor of the Amsterdam, N. Y., *Daily Democrat*.

MR. JAS. HONAM, of Seymour, was in the city yesterday, and purchased a Chickering piano for his daughter, Miss Theresa.

MRS. JOHN MCMAHON, living at the corner of Market and Fort streets, fell upon the pavement and sustained a dislocation of the ankle.

DAVID FERGUSON and Miss Minnie Stephens, of Bullitt county, Ky., came to this city yesterday, and were married, 'Squire Keigwin officiating.

WM. LEMONS, a switchman in the O. and M. yards, was caught between the draw-bars of a car yesterday and his thumb was crushed in such a manner as to necessitate amputation.

THE McDonald club held a meeting last evening. No business of importance was transacted, and the club adjourned until the next regular meeting, Wednesday evening, March 19.

THE Ohio Falls Saving and Loan Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year, to-wit: M. Call, President; Floyd Parks, Vice President; Thomas J. Gilligan, Secretary; Samuel Goldbach, Treasurer; Committee on Appraisement, E. J. Howard, M. Connelly and J. E. Thickston; Committee on Finance, J. B. Murphy, Floyd Parks and Isaac Wolff.

THE Congressional fight is beginning to assume a tangible shape. The principal competitors for the nomination are the following named gentlemen, to-wit: Hon. S. M. Stockslager, of Harrison; Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Jackson, and Hon. Jonas G. Howard, of Clark. The last-named gentleman has rendered invaluable service to the Democracy of the District, and as he has never sought political preferment in the shape of public office, there is in this county a strong and active movement to have him nominated for Congress. From the fact that Mr. Howard has never sought political office and has always given his time and money for the cause of Democracy in the days when it was considered almost a crime to be a Democrat, there is a disposition to reward him for his past services. Mr. Howard is a native of the county, an excellent lawyer and one of the most active and enterprising citizens of the city of Jeffersonville. His many friends throughout the district will hail with delight the fact that he has publicly announced himself as a candidate, and that he will make a bold, active and manly contest for the Congressional honors.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

TESTIMONY OF WM. CHRISMAN, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—*Dr. Wintersmith*—Dear Sir: I had dumb chills and night sweats for four months. I used quinine and various other remedies without any benefit. I took one bottle of your Chill Cure, and am now entirely relieved. It proved to be the only medicine that would do me any good. Respectfully, W. M. CHRISMAN, Chief of Fire Department, Jeffersonville, Ind.

NEW ALBANY.

IN the Circuit Court yesterday Raymond P. Main was granted a divorce from Mary A. Main, on the ground of abandonment.

AS SOON as the weather will permit the relief committee will commence the work of extending aid in the way of repairing property in the flooded district.

THE Jeffersonville drum corps made martial music yesterday afternoon for the Visscher entertainment. Messrs. McCoy, Hilliard and Chapman made the necessary music.

IN the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Ferguson sentenced Mrs. James Hudelson to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail for stealing. He also granted a divorce to John Ast from his wife Anna on a plea of abandonment.

THERE was a very large crowd at the Opera-house last evening, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, to hear Mr. Visscher's lecture. The entertainment was splendid, and those who were in attendance were well pleased.

THE Jeff Railway Company will probably build a new depot near Fourteenth and Main streets, above high-water mark. The company has suffered sufficiently in the lower part of the city and will hereafter make an endeavor to be on top.

HON. S. M. STOCKSLAGER is in the city on his way home. Mr. Stockslager is a candidate for Congress again. Hons. Jonas G. Howard, Jas. K. Marsh, S. B. Voyles and Jason B. Brown, all said to be Congressional aspirants, were in the city yesterday.

THE Order of the Red Cross of Indiana shipped to New Albany five bundles of clothing, five boxes and three packages of shoes and other miscellaneous goods, to be distributed among the flood sufferers. The donations have been turned over to the relief committee.

THE Board of County Commissioners were engaged yesterday in hearing complaints and recommendations in relation to the proposed river road. The matter was finally laid over for consideration at the next meeting, and the County Surveyor will make a report at that time.

THE dime entertainment at the Baptist Tabernacle promises to be a very interesting occasion. Miss Ida Applegate will recite; Mr. Charles Day will render a clarionet solo, and Mr. Adam Heimberger a flute solo. Mr. Geo. Heib, the well-known pianist, will be the accompanist.

JOSEPH ERMEY, an inmate of the County Poor Asylum, came to this city a few days ago to visit relatives. Yesterday he was taken with what appeared to be small-pox. Dr. Stewart, Secretary of the County Board of Health, gave him medical attention. There are two other cases at the county asylum.

THE Recorder made the following transfers of real estate during the week: Thos. W. Gray to John Hibder, und ½ of 15 91-100 acres of 107 and 127, Illinois grant, $35; James Mitchell's heirs to John Dotson, und ½ of lots 77 and 78, Second street, plat 26, $85 16; Henry Stark to Seth and Clair Coffman, 87 130-160 acres of 28 and 33, 1, 5, $900; Chas. T. G. Lippert to Louis McCollum, 96 acres of s e ¼ of 35, 3, 5, $200.

A SEVERE ACCIDENT.

In Attempting to Carry a Piano Into a House John Hopkins Receives Painful Injuries.

John W. Hopkins, the driver of D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s delivery wagon, met with a serious accident yesterday morning. He had taken a Steinway grand piano to Mr. J. M. Atherton's residence, on Third and Broadway streets, and in attempting to carry it in the house the accident occurred. He and some other men were carrying the piano up the steps, when his foot slipped on the ice and he fell. The piano came down on his head and shoulders, pinning him to the earth. He was released from his position as soon as possible, but it was found that he had received severe injuries about the head and shoulders. He was taken to his home, No. 645 Eleventh street, and Dr. Holloway summoned to attend to his injuries. He is a middle-aged man, and is married.

FACIOLLE'S FORTUNE.

The Frenchman in Florida Who Wooed Wealth and Won It.

The news somehow got to Jacksonville, Fla., that Frank Faciolle held a part of the ticket which drew the capital prize of $75,000 in the February drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. A search was set up for him by a reporter, but he could not be found. Finally some of his friends were discovered who suspected, although they did not know of his good fortune.

Faciolle was a carpenter and cabinet maker, at No. 23 Pine st. He is 47 years of age, came from Paris, of which he is a native, to America nine years ago, and settled in Jacksonville about a year ago. He learned his trade in France.

He dropped in on one of his friends the night before his departure from Jacksonville and said he was going away.

"Why are you going?" asked his friend.

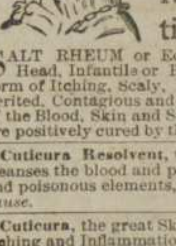
"Oh, business is dull in my line, and I can get nothing to do."

The mystery of his whereabouts was solved on Friday, when he turned up in the office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, at the corner of St. Charles and Union sts. Faciolle had in his possession one-fifth of the ticket No. 71,342, which drew the capital prize of $75,000 at the drawing on Feb. 12, 1884. He presented the precious slip of paper, and it was immediately exchanged for a check on the New Orleans National Bank. It was a noteworthy transformation scene—coming to the office a poor cabinet maker, and leaving it comparatively a man of means.

Faciolle is a single man, and came to America to better his fortune. He labored diligently for years, but did not meet with much success until some lucky impulse forced him to invest a dollar in a lottery ticket, which he ordered by correspondence from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. He became aware of being entitled to a share in the $75,000 prize soon after the drawing, and came here to collect his money.

Faciolle says he will continue at his trade for another year, and will then return to his sunny home in "La Belle France" to meet his kindred and friends, who will doubtless be overjoyed at his good fortune.—[*New Orleans (La.) Picayune, March 2.*

Disfiguring HUMORS,



Itching and Burning Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions, such as

SALT RHEUM or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped or Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose and sides of the face;

Scald Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs;

Itching, burning and scaly tortures that baffled even relief from ordinary remedies, soothed and healed as by magic;

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores and discharging wounds, each and all of which have been speedily, permanently and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

fe13 We&Sa

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7.—The demand for money was of fair dimensions, and about equal in volume to the supply of money on offer. The loan market was steady. Commercial paper was quotable at 7 per cent., and call loans on No. 1 collateral at 5@6 per cent.

Eastern exchange was steady, and New York sight bills sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $606,797 96, and the currency balance was $138,778 23.

Local stocks and bonds were firm. For Bridge stock 129¾ was bid, for Falls City Bank 105; for Fourth National 118 and for Louisville Banking Company 128.

The local buying an dselling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	100½	101
4 per cent. coupons	123¼	123¾
4½ per cent. coupons	112¼	113¼
Currency 6's	128½	129

The New York *Bulletin* says:

"The annual meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Texas and Pacific railroad was held yesterday at the company's office, No. 195 Broadway. The report submitted to the stockholders showed the income of the road for the past year to be $2,040,799, and the expenditures, including interest, $2,414,402, showing a deficit of $173,000. The receipts from the sale of lands, amounting to 163,000 acres, at an average of $2 74 per acre, are not included in the income above stated. A statement was also made to the effect that, owing to the delay in constructing the bridge across the Atchafalaya river on the New Orleans division, a large amount of traffic had to be given to other roads. The bridge was completed on the 26th of December last, and the road is now in a condition to handle its business. During the year $773,200 was expended in new equipments and improvements."

An exchange says:

"Since the proposed action of the Treasury Department at New York in regard to the settlement of the balances of the banks through the Clearing-house in silver certificates, Chicago bankers thought they saw an opportunity to unload their superabundance of this representative of the silver dollar by sending them to New York and placing them to the credit of their accounts in that city with the various banks with which they do business. Before doing so an effort was made by one of the Chicago banks to unload silver certificates here at a discount of 50 cents on the $1,000, but without success. Thereafter this bank communicated with a prominent bank in New York, asking at what discount silver certificates in large amounts would be received and placed to the credit of the Chicago bank. The reply came yesterday, containing the following statement: 'Will credit $100,000 silver certificates on day of receipt at 1-16 per cent. discount until further notice.' This discount is equal to 62½ cents on $1,000, which, added to amount of charges of transfers from Chicago to New York, would make the loss equal almost to $1 on each $1,000.

"'The transfer will not be made at present,' said the president of the bank, 'because the loss is too great. We shall hold and use our silver certificates, endeavoring to keep them in circulation in as great amounts as possible, holding back as much as possible both gold and gold certificates. This course, in my opinion, will be adopted by the banks throughout the West, and while all will be disposed to retain gold, they will push out silver certificates wherever they can, and pay into the Sub-treasury every dollar they possibly can in silver certificates.'"

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Money is easy at 1½@2 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ ₩ cent.

Sterling exchange is steady; sixty-day bankers' bills 486¾ and demand 489¾.

Bar silver $1 12¼.

Government bonds were steady.

Railway bonds were generally firm and higher.

State securities were firm. Georgia gold sold at 114½ and Missouri 6s of 1886 at 106.

In the stock market the effects of the increased exports of gold and rumors of rate-cutting at Chicago by the trunk lines are shown in the general decline in prices. Out of forty stocks, thirty are ¼@2¼ lower than yesterday, five higher, and the rest unchanged. The most important declines were Oregon Navigation 2¼ ₩ cent., Michigan Central 1⅝, Canada Southern 1¼, Denver and Rio Grande 1, Union Pacific 1, and St. Paul and Omaha 1¾. All the others were less than 1 ₩ cent. The market closed pretty firm. Erie sold up to 25½ on rumors that the company had concluded contracts with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in connection with the coal traffic over its Wyoming line.

The withdrawal of double eagles from the Sub-treasury to-day was $1,390,000. The specie shipments for Europe to-morrow will be about $5,000,000, of which $200,000 will be silver. One reason for the heavy shipments is that the steamers sailing next week are not favorites with the exporters of gold. It is also stated that at least one-third of the amount to go forward will be shipped for speculative effect.

Two seats on the Stock Exchange sold for $25,000 each.

The business failures for the past seven days in the United States and Canada, as reported by telegraph to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number 272, of which 216 in the United States and 56 in Canada, an increase for the United States of 23 and for Canada of 14 compared with last week. The failures are on the increase in the Middle and Pacific States, and especially in Canada, where the figures are higher than have been reported for years.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 214,000 shares, and included 43,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 5,000 Denver and Rio Grande; 22,000 Erie; 12,000 Lake Shore; 7,000 Louisville and Nashville; 7,000 Northwestern; 22,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 41,000 Union Pacific; 7,000 Northern Pacific, and 7,000 Oregon and Transcontinental.

The mining market was extremely dull. Iron Silver sold at $1 60, Hall and Anderson at $1 25, Barcelona at 16c, Sutro Tunnel at 15c, Climax at 5c, and an odd lot of Union Consolidated at $2 15. This company has levied an assessment of $1 ₩ share. Fifteen shares of Horn Silver sold at $7 25 and a like amount at $7 37½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	101
Four and a halfs, coupon	113¼
Fours, coupon	123¾
Pacific sixes of '95	129

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113½	Kansas & Texas	20¼
Erie seconds	92¼	Lake Erie & W'n	16⅛
Leh. & Wilks	100½	Lake Shore	102¾
La. consols	77¾	Lou. & Nash	49
Missouri sixes	106	L., N. A. & C	20¼
Han. & St. Jo	110	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
St. P. & S. C. 1st	118½	Do. second pref	5
Tenn. sixes	43	Mem. & Char	32
Do. new	40¾	Mich. Central	91¾
Tex. P. L. g. bds.	50	Min. & St. Louis	16
Tex. P. & Rio G.	72⅝	Do. preferred	32
U. P. firsts	115⅛	Mo. Pacific	90¾
U. P. land grant	110½	Mobile & Ohio	9
U. P. s'kg f'ds	114⅝	Morris & Essex	124½
Virginia sixes	40	Nash. & Chat	53
Do. con. ex-cou.	40½	N. J. Central	88¼
Do. deferred	6	Nor. & W. pref	39
Adams Express	128	Northern Pacific	21
Allegheny Cen	12	Do. preferred	46⅝
Alton & T. H	44	Northwestern	118⅝
Do. preferred	93	Do. preferred	143½
American Exp	95	N. Y. Central	116¾
B. C. R. & N	73	Ohio Central	10¾
Canada Pacific	54½	Ohio & Miss	22⅞
Can. Southern	53⅝	Do. preferred	90
Central Pacific	59¾	Ont. & Western	10¼
Ches. & Ohio	13¼	Oregon Navigt'n	86
Do. first pref	24	Oregon & Transc	18¾
Do. second pref	15	Oregon Improv	41
Chic. & Alton	135½	Pacific Mail	50⅝
Do. preferred	145	Panama	98
C., B. & Q	123¼	Peoria, D. & E	14¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	84½	Pittsburgh	138
C., St. L. & P. com.	10	Pullman Pal. Car	108½
Do. preferred	23	Reading	58⅛
C., S. & Clev	35	Rock Island	121¼
Clev. & Columb.	65½	St. L. & S. F	22¼
Del. & Hudson	108¾	Do. preferred	43¼
Del., Lac. & W	125⅜	Do. first pref	87¼
Denver & R. G	17⅝	St. Paul	91⅝
Erie	24⅛	Do. preferred	116¾
Do. preferred	68¾	St. P., M. & M	94⅛
East Tennessee	7⅛	St. P. & Omaha	30⅛
Do. preferred	12¼	Do. preferred	92⅛
Fort Wayne	134	Texas Pacific	19¾
Han. & St. Jo	38⅛	Union Pacific	80¼
Do. preferred	88⅛	U. S. Express	56
Harlem	192	W., St. L. & P	15⅛
Hous. & Texas	40½	Do. preferred	26⅛
Illinois Central	130	Wells & Fargo	110
L. B. & Western	16⅛	Western Union	74⅝

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, March 7.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	2¼	K. C. & C. B. 7s.	*
Rutland pref	10¾	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	11⅜
Do. common	12¾	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	1¾
Wis. C. common	12¼	A. & T. R. R.	45
Do. preferred	13	Boston & Al	*
F. & P. M. pref	38	Boston & Me	*
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q	*
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*	C. S. & C	*
B. Wat. Power	138½	Eastern R. R.	100½
Boston Land	*	F. & Pere M.	16⅛
A. & T. 1st 7s	*	L. R. & F. S.	*
Do. land grant 7s	1	N. Y. & N. E.	1½
L. R. & E. 7s	239¼	O. & L. C. pref	2¼
Eastern R. R. 6s	35	Do. common	*

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	1¾	Hale & Norcross	1¼
Belcher	95	Martin White	35
Belle Isle	30	Mexican	1⅛
Best & Belcher	2¾	Mount Diablo	2¼
Bodie Consol	9½	Navajo	2¼
California	......	Northern Belle	......
Chollar	1⅞	Ophir	1¼
Pacific Consol'd	40	Potosi	95
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage	1
Crown Point	1	Sierra Nevada	3
Day	2¼	Union Consol'd	2½
Eureka Consol'd	3¼	Utah	1⅛
Gould & Curry	1¾	Yellow Jacket	2⅜
Grand Prize	......		

Gould and Curry is assessed 50c; Kentuck has declared a dividend of 10c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 7.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co.	*	Quincy	78¾
Calumet & Hecla	*	Ridge	176½
Catalpa	111¼	Silver Islet	161¼
Copper Falls	*	Osceola	28½
Franklin	*	Central	*
Pewabic	*	Huron	13

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	8	Quicksilver, pref	24
Iron Silver	160	South Pacific	*
Ontario	29	Sutro	16
Quicksilver	5	*No sales.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&suly

TRADE ITEMS.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, March 7, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

Articles.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp. No.	789	1,551	....	1,054
Apples, green, bbls	....	127	56	300
Ale, beer and porter, bbls	....	142	141	296
Bacon, lbs	8,590	402,923	228,699	130,685
Boots & shoes, cases	466	349	211	675
Corn, bu	15,139	5,790	1,500	512
Cotton, bales	636	1,136	858	780
Coffee, lbs	25,470	61,893	74,625	101,710
Flour, bbls	361	904	318	942
Furniture, pcs	1,168	2,147	1,903	2,370
Hams, lbs	320	79,762	3,838	32,393
H'dware, pkgs	678	2,170	594	1,189
Iron, pig, tons	193	90	72	230
Leather, bdls	17	130	53	579
Nails, kegs	115	533	1,731	897
Oil, carbon, bbls	573	574	373	335
Oats, bush	8,850	6,197	9,300	1,094
Potatoes, bbls	742	570	509	896
Rye, bu	....	1,624	....	500
Sugar, bbls	516	316	51	606
Seed, grass and clover, bags	402	296	346	1,391
Starch, bxs	600	1,331	50	232
Soap, bxs	350	214	215	1,019
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	368	299	71	306
Tobacco, m'f'd, lbs	20,106	45,362	8,276	29,338
Wheat, bu	595	4,086	4,701	1,067
Wool, lbs	8,412	1,093	....	400
Whisky, bbls	538	1,107	347	771

The New Highwine Pool.

It is said that a new scheme for a highwine pool has been devised, which is described in outline as follows:

"Twenty-four distillers from Chicago, Cincinnati, Peoria, St. Louis, Des Moines and Omaha met in this city to-day and formed what is to be known as the Vacuum Mashing Company. The Western Export Association expires by limitation Sept. 1, when it will be superseded by the mashing company. The new concern is to be even more of a close corporation than the old one. It will have a declared capital of $200,000, of which $65,000 will be required to purchase the patents. The distilleries in the present association have been running only 25 per cent. of their capacity, but new distilleries have been constantly starting up, and it has been found impossible to control their production. Thus it became necessary to control the trade in some new manner, which consists in a new process of scalding, in inclosed vats at high pressure, then applying a vacuum and conducting the mash through air-tight copper tubes. Then it is covered until it reaches the fermenting tubs. It is claimed that by this process a much higher degree of saccharine matter is obtained, and that as high as 20 quarts of spirits have been obtained from 56 pounds of grain. This means that from two to three quarts more of spirits to the bushel can be obtained than by the old processes. A conference was held at Cincinnati last week, at which the patents were bought up by the 24 distillers who met here to-day, and they hope thus to be able to freeze out every other manufacturer in the country."

The Iron and Rail Market.

An exchange says:

"President Clark, of the Thomas Iron Company, says that the steel-rail market has become heavy and dull. The pig-iron market is active. This company has delivered 13,000 tons since Jan. 1, the largest lot for this period in its history. It has 17,000 on hand for future delivery. The Philadelphia *Press* says the position of sellers of pig-iron is better than it has been for three months, but there is no prospect of any immediate advance in prices. Transactions are at $20 50@21. There is no change in the market for steel rails."

St. Louis Topics.

[*Republican, March 6.*]

The largest sale of corn ever consummated in this market was made yesterday morning. Mr. Joseph Sherry, Western representative of Messrs. Gill & Fisher, of Baltimore, purchased 1,500 cars of corn, equal to about 750,000 bushels, for shipment East. It was first said that the grain was to be taken out of the elevators here and shipped over the O. and M. road to Baltimore. This announcement created the greatest excitement, and for a while it looked as though prices were to be sent way up. On investigation, however, it turned out that the corn which had been purchased from St. Louis dealers was to arrive and would be shipped direct on to Baltimore, merely passing through St. Louis and thereby saving elevator storage. Mr. Sherry could not be found. He is said to be out of the city.

The figures lately compiled in Chicago of the visible supply of grain are said to be incorrect. They showed a decrease of 595,000 bushels, but it is claimed that there were omitted from the table 340,000 bushels in St. Louis, 266,000 bushels in Cincinnati and Oswego, and 70,000 bushels afloat at New York, which would show an increase of 80,000 bushels instead of a decrease.

John W. Kauffman says the deliveries of wheat at his Bethalto, Ill., mill Tuesday of farmers were 2,075 bushels, the largest of any one day this season. The shorts point to this as an indication that the new crop is very promising, as they hold farmers never market their grain till the new crop is assured.

Merchants are satisfied with the present rates of freight to Liverpool via New Orleans, but say the market prices are too high here at present for them to do any business, even with favorable rates.

Mr. Jerome Hill says that instead of buying meats from us the South is now shipping to us.

The Trade in Hard Wood.

[*Boston Traveller, March 6.*]

The trade in hard woods is still the most satisfactory, and, with stocks of good, dry lumber light here and at the West, holders are firm. The tone is rather in favor of buyers for some descriptions, for the moderate business that can possibly be done causes dealers to be more anxious to secure orders. Conservative dealers are curtailing their business to their best customers, and are not carrying large stocks, which any run of dull trade might later force them to realize upon. A scarcity of good walnut is looked for later in the season, and, to show the light stocks in other markets, some walnut has recently been shipped from here to New York, New Haven and elsewhere. In spruce there have been more orders, and better prices have been secured for frames. The Concord railroad has been in the market with a contract for hard pine for the new depot at Concord, amounting to 200,000 feet, and it has been taken by Manchester parties. There have been many small orders for spruce in the market, and, with a few consecutive bright days and milder weather, preparations for the spring activity would be made. In Western pine the demand has been moderate. Dealers look for some changes in the prices of coarse lumber at the West when navigation opens, but dry stock is expected to keep firm. In Northern pine there has been a little more doing, but the mills at the South are short of water, and are consequently firm in their prices.

Chicago Topics.

[*Tribune, March 7.*]

The report that 2,000,000 bu corn was sold yesterday in St. Louis for export, via Baltimore, came here toward noon yesterday and excited a good deal of curiosity as well as some strength in our market. As nearly as could be ascertained by subsequent inquiry, about 1,500 carloads, mostly new mixed, were bought there yesterday by J. Sherry for shipment from various points, and that this is part of a lot of 4,000 cars contracted to be delivered to Gill & Fisher at Baltimore during March. The grain is to go by water to Cincinnati, and thence by rail to the seaboard, and at unusually low freight rates. One telegram contained the gratifying information that the rate is so low as to cut off competition on the part of any one even in St. Louis.

Cattle Topics.

A Montana correspondent writes to the Chicago *Drover's Journal* as follows: "The winter has been in favor of stockmen; not much snow and very little cold weather; had no rough weather up to February 1, and then snow fell from two to eight inches deep on a level; thermometer ranged from zero to 35° below, but we were favored with a chinook on the 23d, which melted the snow and caused the ice to break up, and streams are running clear of ice at present, and we have fine weather. Cattle are all in good shape with the exception of a few States cattle that came in late in the season; were thin when they came, and not being acclimated did not do very well, but no losses are reported as yet. Nine-tenths of the stockmen that brought in cattle last year have either contracted for more or want to buy for spring delivery, which goes to show that barnyard cattle can and do live here, and there will be two brought in this year for every one brought last year."

The *Texas Panhandle* says: "With very few and inconsiderable exceptions, the reports from all the range countries concerning the favorable winter to live stock are the same. The cattle lost this winter will be those driven to ranges late the past season."

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10¾c; 2 lbs at 11½c; 2¼ lbs at 12½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Medium navy, $2 50@2 60; colored, $1 25@1 50; black-eyed peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good demand for creamery. We quote common to medium country butter at 15@16c; prime to choice at 17@18c; Wisconsin rolls at 20@22c; Northern dairy nominal; Western Reserve nominal; creamery, 39½c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 8, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—The market was firm, and prices were quotably unchanged. We quote 10⅛@10¼c for middling upland, 10@10⅛c for low middling, 9⅛c for good ordinary and 8⅛c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 25 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 85 per bbl.

CHEESE—Demand fair and prices were fully supported. We quote Western partly skimmed at 12c, Ohio factory at 13@14c, and New York cheddar at 15@15½c.

COFFEE—The feeling was steady, and sales were made at our last quotations. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 13@13½c; prime, 14@14½c, and fancy, 15@15½c; Laguayra, 13½@13½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 11@12c per bu.; Laurel, 12c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

CUT NAILS—We quote ten-pennies at $2 60@2 65 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—We quote at 55c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—Supplies were about equal to the demand, but prices ruled steady. We quote fresh stock in cases at 17@17½c.

FLOUR—There was a good regular demand, and sales were made on the basis of our last quotations. We quote patents at $6 50@6 75 for choice, $6@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat $6 50@6 75 for Western.

FIELD SEEDS—Firm and in active demand. We quote common red clover at $6 25@6 35, sapling at $6 65, timothy at $1 50@1 60, orchard-grass at $2 15, red-top at 60c, extra clean bluegrass nominal, and fancy do nominal. Onion sets $2 50 per bushel for white, and $1 75 for yellow.

FRUIT—We quote dried apples, good to prime, at 6¼@6½c. Dried peaches 5¾@6c for halves and 4¼@5c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@3 50 per bbl on arrival for russett and jennetings, and $4@4 25 from store. Lemons, $4@5 per box. Valencia oranges, per case $9@10, and Messina per box $5@6. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, nominal.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—There were no new features in any particular. We quote at $10 50@11 for good to prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@10 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 17c; No. 2, 14c; prime dry-salted, 12½c; No. 2 dry-salted, 10½c; prime green-salted, 8½c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—Nominal. We quote at $11 per bbl and $5 75 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@70c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@38c
White Burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $16, and shipstuff at $19. Bran and shorts, mixed, $17 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 31@32c, and sugar-house syrup 35@45c. Sorghum, 35@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 56@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 75c; No. 1 at 65c, and No. 2 at 56c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 23c; bank oil at 46c, straits oil at 48c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 39c.

PROVISIONS—The market was about steady at quotations. There was a moderate order demand, but lots of considerable magnitude have been changing hands between dealers, including fully cured clear rib bulk sides at 9.15c, and choice leaf lard in buckets at 12c. Our quotations are on the basis of carloads.

MESS PORK—$18 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 9⅞c, and clear sides, 10¼@10⅝c per lb, loose.

BULKMEATS—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9¼c, and clear sides, 9⅝c, loose, for fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11¼c in tierces; prime steam, 9¼c, and choice family, 9⅝c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 13@14½c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 11@11½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 8½c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 15c for Louisville, and 15c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Barrels, $8, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—Demand fair, with prices rather easy for ordinary stock, especially turkeys. We quote live hens at $3@3 25 per dozen; young chickens, live, at $2 50@3 for fair to choice stock, and $1 75@2 25 for inferior, as to size and condition. Turkeys 11@12c for dressed, and 10c for live.

NUTS—Peanuts, Tennessee, 7c for prime white, and 6½c for red. Hickory nuts, 60@65c per bush.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6¾c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—There are no new features in any particular. We quote granulated at 8@8⅛c; cut loaf at 8⅛@8⅝c; crushed and powdered at 8⅛@8⅜c; A at 7¾@8c; off A at 7⅛c; extra C, 7⅜c; C yellow at 6⅛@6⅞c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6⅛@6⅞c; granulated, 7¾@8c, and clarified, 7½c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3½c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $7 on arrival.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were dull, weak and irregular. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 30 for Russets and $1 40 for Early Rose per bbl from store; New York seed potatoes, $1 60@1 75; second growth seed potatoes, $3. Sweet potatoes, $3 25. Onions, $2 25 per bbl from store. Cabbage nominal. Onion sets, $2 50 per bushel for white and $1 75 for yellow.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 15 per gallon.

WOOL—The market was firm, but quiet. We quote grease wools as follows: Scoured, 25c per lb, and tubwashed, 33@35c per lb.

The Grain Market.

Controlling markets were about steady.

WHEAT—The demand was in excess of the supply, and prices ruled firm. No. 2 longberry was salable at $1 08 on track and No. 2 red at $1 05.

CORN—There was a fair local and shipping demand, and prices were well supported. New mixed ear or shelled was quotable at 50½@51c on track and new white at 53@53½c, the outside grade being new No. 2.

OATS—Steady and in good demand. No. 2 mixed was salable at 37c on track and No. 2 white at 39½c.

RYE—Steady and quotably unchanged. No. 2 was quotable at 65c on track.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

There was a good general demand, and all types and grades ruled firm. The sales aggregated 259 hogsheads.

The sales at the New York Exchange to-day, according to the advices of Messrs Bockee, Garth & Schroeder, were 50 hogsheads medium lugs, seller April, at 7⅝c.

The sales to-day were distributed as follows:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 46 hhds: 8 hhds Daviess county at $7 70, 7, 5 25, 6 70, 8, 6, 7 30 and 6 20; 5 hhds Woodford county leaf and lugs at $9 10, 11, 11, 11 50 and 16 75; 5 hhds Carroll county leaf and lugs at $15 75, 9 40, 16 75, 16 50 and 9 40; 6 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $17, 14 75, 7 70, 6 20, 8, 10 and 9; 5 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $8 10, 7 50, 10, 6 20 and 6 70; 2 hhds Allen county lugs at $6 20 and 6 70; 5 hhds Marion county leaf and lugs at $9 90, 8 40, 9 90, 7 10, 13 75; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $8 10; 3 hhds Nelson county lugs at $9 90, 9 90 and 8 40; 1 hhd Carroll county leaf at $14; 5 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $13 75, 7, 7 75, 9 and 9 75.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 9 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $15, 14 75, 14, 10, 8 40, 8 30, 7 20, 6 60 and 6 50; 6 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 7 40, 7, 6 60, 6 50 and 6 35; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at $7 20; 2 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 20 and 6 10; 1 hhd Oldham county lugs at $10.

The FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 30 hhds and 2 boxes: 3 hhds Mason county leaf at $18 50, 18 25 and 16 75; 5 hhds Bracken county leaf and lugs at $18 25, 15, 12 25, 12 and 8 70; 6 hhds Trimble county leaf, lugs and trash at $13 25, 11 25, 9 10, 9 10, 9 20 and 8 40; 5 hhds Shelby county leaf, lugs and trash at $11 50, 10 75, 9 80, 6 60 and 6 50; 3 hhds Jessamine county lugs and trash at $10, 8 80 and 8; 3 hhds Warren county dark leaf and lugs at $8 20, 7 and 6 70; 5 hhds Macon county (Tenn.) lugs at $7, 6 60, 6 45, 6 40 and 6 15.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 3 hhds Hart county Burley leaf and lugs at $20, 16 and 11 50; 11 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $10 50, 7 20, 7 10, 7, 6 80, 6 40, 6 40, 6 30, 6 20, 6 05 and 6; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $7 80; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 70 and 6 70; 4 hhds Mason county lugs and trash at $11 75, 8, 7 90 and 6; 2 hhds Bourbon county trash at $7 50 and 6 80; 1 hhd Washington county (Ind.) leaf at $7 90.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 4 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $8, 7 40, 7 20 and 6 80; 1 hhd Shelby county trash at $6 50; 1 hhd Henry county trash at $5 30.

The PIKE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 7 hhds Carroll county leaf, lugs and trash at $16 25, 15, 10 75, 10 25, 8 20, 7 40 and 6 50; 1 hhd Henry county common lugs at $9 70.

The ENTERPRISE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 3 hhds Scott county leaf and lugs at $18 75, 11 25 and 9 80; 1 hhd Switzerland county (Ind.) lugs at $9 80; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $7; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $8 40.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Daviess county sweepings at $2 95, 3 and 3 20; 2 hhds Ohio county trash at $4 and 4 20; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $6 65; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $7 70.

The GILBERT HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 2 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf at $7 and 8; 1 hhd Monroe county lugs at $6; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $7 50; 3 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 60, 6 70 and 6 90; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $7 40 and 7 60; 3 hhds Hart county leaf at $8, 8 and 9 70; 1 hhd Cumberland county lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Adair county low leaf at $7 10.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 40 hhds: 8 hhds Owen county leaf, lugs and trash at $19, 10, 9, 9, 7, 10, 7 80 and 6 60; 6 hhds Clark county lugs and trash at $10, 9 90, 7 10, 6 10, 6 20 and 7 50; 1 hhd Jessamine county lugs at $10 50; 1 hhd Ohio county lugs at $6 10; 4 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $8 60, 6 90, 6 25 and 6 50; 4 hhds Muhlenberg county lugs at $6 50, 6 25, 6 25 and 6 35; 2 hhds Washington county leaf and lugs at $12 50 and 8 50; 3 hhds Trimble county trash at $7 10, 6 40 and 5 95; 2 hhds Franklin county trash at $9 and 6; 3 hhds Henry county lugs at $8 10, 8 70 and 9 50; 1 hhd Bourbon county lugs at $9; 2 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf at $8 80 and 8; 1 hhd Macon county (Tenn.) leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $6 70.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 53 hhds: 8 hhds Franklin county leaf and lugs at $17 25, 13 25, 15 75, 11 25, 10, 6 20, 6 40 and 6 50; 5 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $17, 17, 8 50, 7 20 and 7; 2 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $7 70 and 12 75; 4 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $17 50, 10 25, 9 80 and 6 90; 7 hhds Hancock county common leaf and lugs at $8 20, 8 10, 7 70, 7 70, 7 80, 6 90 and 6; 10 hhds Trimble county common leaf and lugs at $13 50, 12 25, 8 60, 7 70, 7 30, 7, 6 70, 6 60, 6 60 and 6 40; 5 hhds Grayson county lugs at $6 80, 6 60, 6 60, 6 35 and 5 80; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $6 50 and 6 50; 5 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $9 90, 6 60, 6 50, 6 25 and; 6 5 hhds Christian county common leaf and lugs at $9 40, 8 90, 8 20, 7 50 and 7 10.

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE sold 11 hhds: 2 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $16 and 10; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $14 50; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf at $8 50 and 7 60; 2 hhds Logan county leaf at $8 10 and 7 30; 1 hhd Shelby county trash at $7; 2 hhds Henderson county trash at $6 10 and 6 10; 1 hhd Indiana trash at $7 30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

[*Reported by Tatum, Embry & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.*]

BOURBON STOCK-YARDS, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 111. Market steady at unchanged prices, but few transactions. Prospects favorable for the next few days.

HOGS—Receipts, 629. Market about steady at unchanged prices. About all sold except late arrivals. Mostly being taken on Baltimore orders.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light and but little doing. Good sheep firm, but common are very dull.

QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Good to extra shipping	$5 65@5 85
Light shipping	5 25@5 50
Oxen, good to extra	5 00@5 50
Oxen, common and rough	4 00@4 85
Bulls, good	3 75@4 50
Light stockers	3 00@4 25
Feeders	4 50@5 25
Butchers, best	5 25@5 75
Butchers, medium to good	4 50@5 00
Butchers, common to medium	3 50@4 25
Thin rough steers, poor cows and scalawags	2 00@3 25
HOGS—Choice packing and butchers	6 60@6 75
Fair to good packing	6 40@6 60
Light medium packing	6 15@6 35
Shoats and rough hogs	5 25@6 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fair to good shipping	4 50@5 00
Common to medium	3 50@4 25

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.
Cattle	111	77
Hogs	629	854
Sheep and lambs	14	....
Horses and mules	15	2
Total	769	933

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, receipts to-day 1,370 head, including 400 head for exportation; market dull and depressed and sellers were barely able to effect a clearance at a reduction of 10@15c ₩ cwt live weight; ordinary to good steers sold at $6@7 ₩ cwt live weight; prime to extra do $7 10@7 35; fat bulls $5@5 50; to-morrow's steamers take 1,460 head of live cattle, 6,800 quarters of beef and 1,220 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3,100 head; demand light and market slow, but showing a little firmness toward the close; extremes, $4 75@7 ₩ cwt for sheep and $6@7 50 for lambs; no extra stock shown.

HOGS—Receipts 2,100 head; live hogs are very quiet at $6 50@7 ₩ cwt.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 10,000 head; shipments 4,200 head; market steady; rough packing $6 20@6 75; packing and shipping $6 85@7 50; light $6 25@6 85; skips $4@6.

CATTLE—Receipts 5,000 head; shipments 3,100 head; market slow but steady; exports $6 25@7; good to choice shipping steers $5 80@6 30; common to medium $5 10@5 70; corn-fed Texans $5@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4,000 head; shipments 1,100 head; market steady; inferior to fair $2 50@4 50 ₩ cwt; medium to good $4 50@5; choice to extra $5 25@6; fancy lambs $6@6 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 1,500 head; market quiet and no material change, though perhaps medium grades are not so strong: exports $6 50@7; good to choice $5 80@6 40; fair to medium $5 25@5 75; common $4 60@5; corn-fed Texans $5@5 10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,000 head; shipments none; common to medium $3@4 25; good to choice $4 25@5 25; fancy $5 50; Texans $2 75@4 75.

HOGS—Market active and firm; light $6 25@6 65; packing $6 30@6 85; heavy $6 85@7 15; receipts 2,800 head; shipments 1,300 head.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 855 head; market active and firm; native steers of 1,083 to 1,458 lbs sold at $5 25@6 35; stockers and feeders $4 65@5 10; cows $3 70@4 50.

HOGS—Receipts not reported; lots of 196 to 315 lbs sold at $6 25@6 90; mainly $6 45@6 60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,300 head; market steady; natives of 75 to 84 lbs sold at $3 50@4 10.

Cincinnati.

CINNCINNATI, March 7.—HOGS—Are active and firm; common and light $5 50@6 90; packing and butchers $6 50@7 50; receipts 1,090 head; shipments 1,200 head.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour is quiet but steady; 10,000 sacks of spring wheat flour were purchased for export. Exporters are reported as holding some orders for lower rates on freight; good to choice winter $4 90@5 85; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; Minnesota baker's $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25. Rye flour $3@3 35. Buckwheat flour $5 75@6 50. Wheat is moderately active, higher and steadier; the market opened ¼@½c higher, and advanced ¼c additional, but later receded ⅜c, then fluctuated and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: seller March 91@91¼c, closing at 91¼c; seller April 91⅜@91¾c, closing at 91⅝c; seller May 96¼@96⅝c, closing at 96⅛c; seller June 98⅛@98½c, closing at 98¼c; seller July 99¾@99⅝c, closing at 99¼@99⅝c; seller August 99¼@99⅝c; No 2 Chicago spring 91¼@92½c; No 3 Chicago spring 78@86c; No 2 red winter 99c@$1 01. Corn, demand fair and market firm; opened ⅜c higher and advanced ¼c additional, later receded a trifle, and closed ⅝c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: Cash 50¾@51⅞c; seller March 50¾@51⅞c, closing at 51⅞c; seller April 51⅛@51⅝c, closing at 51¼c; seller May 55⅜@55⅞c, closing at 55⅝c; seller June 56¼@56⅝c, closing at 56½@56⅝c; seller July 58⅛@58⅝c, closing at 58⅜c; seller August 59⅛c. Oats are steady and prices ¼@⅛c higher; sales ranged: Cash 32c; seller March 31c; seller April 31¼c; seller May 35⅛@35½c, closing at 35¼c; seller June 35⅜@35⅝c, closing at 35⅛@35⅝c; seller year 29½c. Rye is quiet but steady at 58½c. Barley is dull at 63@63½c. Flax seed is firm at $1 57@1 58 on track. Pork is in fair demand and firmer; the market opened 5@7½c higher, and advanced 15@17½c, but later receded 10@15c and closed quiet; sales ranged: Cash $17 60@17 65; seller May $17 75@17 92½, closing at $17 77½@17 80; seller June $17 82½@17 97½, closing at $17 82½@17 85; seller July $18 02½; seller year $15 77½. Lard is in fair demand and prices 5@10c higher; sales ranged: Cash $9 30@9 35; seller May $9 42½@9 50, closing at $9 42½@9 45; seller June $9 50@9 60, closing at $9 50@9 52½; seller July $9 60@9 65. Bulk meats are quiet; shoulders 7.25c; short rib sides 9.20c; short clear sides 9.85c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; fine creamery 35@38c; dairy 20@28c. Eggs are weaker at 20@21c. Whisky is steady and unchanged at $1 17. Receipts: Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat 30,000 bushels; corn 218,000 bushels; oats 85,000 bushels; rye 7,000 bushels; barley 24,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat 9,500 bushels; corn 112,000 bushels; oats 45,000 bushels; rye 4,100 bushels; barley 16,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 7.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 910,000 bushels; May, June and July advanced ⅛c. Corn, sales 825,000 bushels; May advanced ⅛c and June and July ⅜c. Oats, sales 55,000 bushels; prices steady and unchanged. Pork, sales 3,500 barrels; prices unchanged. Lard, sales 1,800 tierces; prices unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—FLOUR—The market is dull; receipts 14,265 barrels; exports 2,500 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 80@3 40; common to good extra $3 40@3 75; white wheat extra $6 25@6 50; good to choice $3 80@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 40@6; St. Louis $3 50@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6.

GRAIN—Wheat, spot No 2 red in elevator is 1c higher; other grades not quotably changed; option trading was materially restricted by a prolonged meeting of the grain trade after the first call; prices opened ⅛@⅜c higher, but afterward the market weakened and closed with a reaction of ⅛c; receipts 7,500 bushels; exports 39,375 bushels; ungraded red 81c@$1 20; No 2 red $1 13¾@1 14, in elevator $1 15, delivered from elevator $1 09¼@1 09½; No 1 red afloat $1 22; ungraded white 80c@$1 24; No 2 red seller March, sales of 48,000 bushels at $1 07¼@1 07⅝, closing at $1 07¾; seller April, sales of 304,000 bushels at $1 09¼@1 09⅝, closing at $1 09⅝; seller May, sales of 1,264,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 11¾, closing at $1 11½; seller June, sales of 272,000 bushels at $1 12¼@1 12¾, closing at $1 12¾. Corn, spot lots are a shade better; options opened ¼@⅜c higher, but later fell back ⅛c, closing steady; receipts 35,700 bushels; exports 22,480 bushels; ungraded 57@62½c; No 3 60@60½c; steamer 60¼@61c; No 2 62¾@63c delivered; No 2 old 62c in store and 64c delivered; ungraded white 60@67c; No 2 seller March 61¼@61⅜c, closing at 61¼c; seller April 62@62⅜c, closing at 62c; seller May 62⅞@63¼c, closing at 63c; seller June 63¼@63⅝c, closing at 63⅝c. Oats are firm; receipts 45,000 bushels; exports 39 bushels; mixed Western 39¾@41c; white Western 43@46½c.

HAY—Is steady with a fair demand at 45@50c ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot is dull; options are higher but less active; fair Rio 12.50c; No 7 Rio 10.90c; sales of 250 bags No 7 Rio seller March at 10.65c; —— bags seller April at 10.70@10.75c; 6,500 bags seller May at 10.70@10.80c; 6,500 bags seller June at 10.70@10.80c; 3,250 bags seller July at 10.75@10.80c; 2,000 bags seller August at 10.85c; 1,250 bags seller September at 10.80@10.85c; 1,000 bags seller year at 10.55c. Sugar is steady with a good demand; common to prime is held at 7⅛@7¾c; muscovado 6⅛@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7⅛c; fair to good refining is quoted at 5⅝@5¾c; refined is firmer; extra C 5⅜@5½c; white extra C 6⅛@6⅜c; off A 6 9-16@6⅝c; centrifugal 6⅛@6⅝c; mold A 7⅛c; standard A 7⅛c; confectioners' A 7 3-16c; cut loaf and crushed 7⅞c; powdered 7⅝c; granulated 7⅛c; cubes 7⅝c. Molasses is quiet but steady; Cuba, to arrive, 23½c; New Orleans is quoted 35@36c; 50-test refining 24c; Porto Rico 35@45c; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; English islands 35@40c. Rice is firm with a moderate demand; domestic 4¾@7c; Rangoon 4¾c.

PETROLEUM—Is firmer; United Pipe-line $1 00¼; crude 7⅜@8⅛c; refined 8⅛c for 70½ test.

TALLOW—Is dull and easier; prime city 7½@7 9-16c.

ROSIN—Is firm at $1 47@1 50.

TURPENTINE—Is firm at 36c.

EGGS—Western fresh are dull and lower at 22@22½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and unsettled; new mess spot $17 50@17 75; clear back $20@20 75; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is nominally unchanged; extra mess $12. Cut meats dull and nominal; long clear middles 9⅞c. Lard opened 6@8c higher, but afterward lost the improvement, closing, however, stronger at about 5c higher; trading moderate; Western steam spot is quoted at $9 60@9 65; seller March $9 61; seller April $9 60@9 65; seller May $9 73; seller June $9 75@9 76; seller July $9 78; seller August $9 80; seller year $9 80; city steam $9 35.

BUTTER—Is firmer and in fair demand at 9@37c.

CHEESE—Is firm and moderately active; Western flat 11½@13c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is steady; common 4.05@4.10c.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Flour is unchanged; family $4 15@4 30; choice $4 60@4 70; fancy $5 25@5 65. Wheat was higher but slow; No 2 red $1 10¼@1 10½ cash; $1 11⅝@1 11⅝ seller May; $1 10½ seller June; $1 01¼@1 01½ seller July; 98@98¼c seller year; No 3 red 99⅛c bid. Corn was about steady but inactive; No 2 mixed sold at 48½@48⅝c cash; 48½@48⅝c seller March; 49¼@49½c seller April; 50⅛@50¼c seller May; 51⅝c seller June; 52¾c seller July. Oats were firmer but slow; 33¾@34⅛c cash; 34½c bid April; 35½c asked May. Rye is quiet at 58c bid. Barley is steady at 55@80c for American. Lead is firm at 3.85c. Butter is unchanged; creamery 30@34c; dairy 20@27c. Eggs are easier at 18@18½c. Flax seed is quiet at $1 50. Hay is unchanged; prairie $8@10 50; timothy $11@15. Bran is lower at 82c at the mill. Corn meal is steady at $2 50. Whisky is unchanged at $1 16. Provisions are firm with more inquiry. Pork is jobbing at $17 87½. Bulk meats, long clear sides 9.10@9½c; short rib sides 9¼@9.35c; short clear sides 9¼@9.55c. Bacon, long clear sides 9.80c; short rib sides 9⅞@9.90c; short clear sides 10⅛c. Lard is nominal at $9 25. Receipts: Flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 26,000 bushels; corn 163,000 bushels; oats 25,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley 2,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 13,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 61,000 bushels; oats 6,000 bushels; rye none; barley none.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—At the afternoon board wheat was steady; $1 10 bid March; $1 11⅝@1 11¾ seller May; $1 10⅝ seller June; $1 01⅛@1 01⅝ seller July; 98⅛c seller year. Corn was higher but inactive; 48⅜@48⅞c seller March; 50⅜@50⅝c seller May. Oats were higher but slow; 34½c seller April; 35½c seller May.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Flour, market quiet but firm; Pennsylvania family $5; Ohio clear 5 50; do straight $5 75@6; winter patents $6 10@6 50; Minnesota bakers, clear $5; do choice clear $5 50; Minnesota patent process $6 50@6 75. Rye flour is steady at $3 50@3 60. Wheat, options quiet but prices advanced ⅛@⅛c in sympathy with the West, closing firm; car lots are in fair demand and market firm; No 2 red seller March $1 07½@1 08¼; seller April $1 09⅝@1 09¾; seller May $1 11⅝@1 11¾; seller June $1 12¼@1 12¾. Corn, speculation was quiet but the session closed a shade better; car lots are steady with a fair demand; no grade mixed 57c; rejected yellow 63c; white 58c; No 3 yellow 60c; steamer mixed 60@60½c; steamer yellow 61@62c; sail mixed seller March 60@61c; seller April 60@60½c; seller May 61@61½c; seller June 61¼@62c. Oats quiet but ¼@½c lower; No 3 white 43c; No 1 white 44c. Provisions steady. Beef, city family $14; do packed $13; do No 1 mess $12; India mess, f. o. b., $24 50. Pork, new mess $19 50; prime mess, new $18@18 50. Hogs, dressed $8@8 75. Hams, smoked 14@15c. Lard is quiet; city refined $10 25@10 37½; steam $9 70; butchers' loose $9 25@9 50. Butter is in good demand; creamery extras 37@38c; firsts 30@32c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., tubs 25c; do firsts 18@20c; Western extras 20@22c; do good to choice 15@18c; rolls 9@16c. Eggs are easier; extras 21c. Cheese, prices firm and market fairly active; full creamery 13¼@14¾c; Western fair to good 11½@12½c. Petroleum is quiet but steady; refined 8¾@8⅛c. Receipts: Flour 7,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 8,000 bushels; oats 10,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 19,000 bushels; corn 4,000 bushels; oats 21,000 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour is steady with a good demand for low grades; Howard street and Western superfine $2 50@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5@5 75. Wheat, Western is steady and dull; No 2 winter red spot $1 10⅝@1 10⅞; seller March $1 08¾ bid; seller April $1 09¾@1 10⅛; seller May $1 11⅝@1 11¾; seller June $1 12⅛@1 12¾; seller July $1 12 asked. Corn, Western is lower and dull; Western mixed spot 58c bid; seller March 57¾@58¼c; seller April 58¼@59c; seller May 60¼c asked; steamer 56c asked. Oats are steady and quiet; Western white 43@44c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 42@44c. Rye is steady at 72@73½c. Hay is easier and quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@15 ₩ ton. Provisions are dull and weak. Mess pork, old $18; new $19. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8¾@10¼c. Bacon, shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 11½c. Hams 14¾@15½c. Lard, refined 10½c. Butter is dull; Western packed 10@20c; creamery 25@36c. Eggs are steady at 21c. Petroleum is lower; refined 8⅛@8¼c. Coffee is dull and depressed; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@12½c. Sugar is steady and quiet; A soft 7½c. Whisky is quiet at $1 19@1 19½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer are dull; cotton 3-16d; flour is easier at 1s 3d per barrel; grain 2½d. Receipts: Flour 1,700 barrels; wheat 22,000 bushels; corn 30,000 bushels; oats 4,000 bushels; rye 5,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 86,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 288,000 bushels; corn 137,000 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Flour is higher and scarce; family $5@5 25; high grades $5 62½@7 12½. Corn is in good demand but easier and scarce; mixed 63@64c; white 65c. Oats are quiet and easier at 45c. Corn meal is scarce and firm at $3 10@3 65. Hay is strong and higher but scarce; choice $22. Pork is firm with a moderate demand at $18 25. Lard is steady; tierce refined $9 50@9 62½; keg $10 12½. Bulk meats are in fair demand; shoulders, packed are easier at 7.40c; long clear and clear rib sides are firm at 9½c. Bacon is steady with a fair demand; shoulders 8c; long clear and clear rib sides 10½@10.60c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased are quiet but steady at 13@13½c. Whisky is firm; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee is steady with a good demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime 11@13¾c. Sugar is dull and unchanged; common to good common 4⅝@5c; fair to fully fair 5¼@5⅝c; prime to choice 5¾@5⅞c; yellow clarified 6⅛@6¾c; white clarified 7c; granulated 7⅛c. Molasses is quiet; centrifugal 17@30c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 35@48c. Rice is steady with a good demand; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅝@5⅝c. Bran is dull and easier at $1 10@1 12½. Cotton seed oil is quiet but steady; prime crude 36@38c; summer yellow 43@46c. Sight exchange on New York $2 ₩ $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange bankers' bills 487½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is steady; No 2 Milwaukee 92½c; seller March 90⅝c; seller April 91⅞c; seller May 96⅝c; seller June 98⅛c. Corn is easier and more active; No 2 51½@51¾c. Oats are scarce and firm; No 2 31½@32c. Rye is steady and firm; No 1 60c; No 2 57½c. Barley is stronger; No 2 spring 60¼c; No 3 extra spring 54½@55c. Provisions are higher. Mess pork $17 65 cash and seller March; $17 85 seller May. Lard, prime steam $9 40 cash and seller March; $9 50 seller May. Hams, sweet pickled 11¾@12¼c. Live hogs are firmer at $6 25@7. Butter, best is scarce and wanted; choice creamery 30@34c; fair to good 26@30c; best dairy 24@26c. Cheese is steady and firm; cheddars 13@13½c; flats 14@15c. Eggs are weaker but unchanged; fresh 22@23c. Receipts: Wheat 9,000 bushels; corn 23,000 bushels; oats 14,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 7,500 bushels; corn 3,500 bushels; oats 8,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Flour is quiet; family $4 65@4 85; fancy $5 15@5 40. Wheat is in good demand and firm; No 2 red $1 06@1 07. Corn is active and firm; No 3 mixed 50@51c. Oats are firm; No 2 mixed 36½c. Rye is steady and firm; No 2 65@66c. Barley is in good demand; extra No 3 fall 66c. Pork is firmer; mess $17 50@17 75. Lard is dull; prime steam $9 15@9 20. Bulk meats are dull; shoulders 7c; short rib sides 9c. Bacon is easier; shoulders 8c; short rib sides 10½c; short clear 10¾c. Whisky is steady at $1 15. Butter is firm and unchanged; extra Northwestern creamery 41c; choice dairy 25c. Linseed oil is in fair demand at 55c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—Wheat is higher; No 2 red winter $1 02. Corn is firmer; mixed 48c. Oats are weak; mixed 34¾c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling upland 10⅞c; middling Orleans 11⅛c; futures are easy; seller March 10.84c; seller April 10.86c; seller May 11.04c; seller June 11.16c; seller July 11.27c; seller August 11.36c; seller September 11.08c; seller October 10.69c; seller November 10.59c; seller December 10.60c. Future deliveries are in moderate demand. Up to the third call the sales were about 45,000 bales. After a loss of 2-100c, there was a slight reaction, and at the third call 100 bales of March regular, also 100 bales March short notice, brought 10.86c; 200 bales April at 10.88c, and 100 bales June at 10.18c. Futures closed barely steady at 2-100c lower than yesterday.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1884. Bales.	1883. Bales.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports for the week	68,665	122,630
Total receipts for season	4,372,000	4,984,835
Exports for week	105,670	128,475
Total exports for season	3,009,500	3,352,000
Stock at all U. S. ports	901,100	906,000
Stock at interior towns	108,500	140,000
Stock at Liverpool	999,000	968,000
Stock Am'n afloat for G. B.	250,000	200,000

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; middling 10 7-16c; low middling 10⅛c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 4,500 bales; gross 5,675 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales; sales 5,000 bales; stock 323,000 bales. Week's net receipts 24,164 bales; gross 28,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 21,336 bales; exports to France 3,400 bales; exports to the continent 18,635 bales; exports coastwise 5,335 bales; sales 37,500 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Sales for the week 60,000 bales, American 42,000 bales; speculators took 4,000 bales and exporters 5,000 bales; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners 21,500 bales; actual exports 6,200 bales; total receipts 99,000 bales, American 80,000 bales; total stock 999,000 bales, American 725,000 bales; amount afloat for Great Britain 366,000 bales, American 250,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Cotton is dull and unchanged; middling 10⅛c; low middling 10 3-16c; good ordinary 9 11-16c; net receipts 595 bales; gross 620 bales; sales 52 bales; stock 34,345 bales. Week's net receipts 9,370 bales; gross 9,500 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,450 bales; exports to the continent 8,630 bales; exports through the channel 1,500 bales; exports coastwise 3,100 bales; sales 1,900 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅛c; receipts 950 bales; shipments 1,325 bales; stock 66,850 bales; sales 2,500 bales.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅛c; sales 900 bales; receipts 1,200 bales; shipments 1,700 bales; stock 31,600 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 10⅛c.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—The market was dull and very little doing; opened at 99c, declined to 98⅞c, rallied and advanced to $1 01, and closed at $1 00⅛. W. L. Duncan failed to meet contracts, and 14,000 barrels were sold "under rule" to his account. The afternoon session was dull and irregular. United Pipe-line certificates opened at 99c, subsequently declined to 98⅞c, later advanced to $1 01¼, and closed at $1 00⅛.

BRADFORD, March 7.—The market for crude oil is firmer; total runs Thursday 58,943 barrels; total shipments 59,285 barrels; charters 38,095 barrels; clearances 12,656,000 barrels. United Pipe-line certificates opened at 99c and closed at $1; highest price $1 01⅛, lowest 99c.

OIL CITY, March 7.—United Pipe-line certificates opened at 99c, highest price $1 01¼, lowest 99c and closed at $1 00⅛; sales 5,536,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 11,442,000 barrels; runs 58,963 barrels; shipments 54,277 barrels; charters 38,095 barrels.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Petroleum, the market is unchanged; standard white 110 deg. test 8⅛c.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 33c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—For seasonable dry goods the demand is moderate except for high novelties and specialties. For men's wear woolens there is continued request.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Wool is dull and unchanged; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 38@42c; extra 36@37c; medium 38@40c; coarse 35@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 32½@34c; medium 38@39c; coarse 35@36c; washed combing and delaine 38@45c; Canada washed combing 32@33c; tub-washed choice 37½@40c; unwashed combing and delaine 27@33c; Oregon 18@28c; New Mexico and Colorado 16@24c; pulled 30@33c; pulled lambs' wool 28@33c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 7.—Wool is in fair business; the sales of the week amounted to 2,315,000 lbs; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 32@41½c; Michigan 34@35c; combing and delaine 30@45c; combing pulled 32@37c; Western unwashed 20@28c; California spring 15@29c; common to good spring 28c; choice do 39@42c.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, March 7.—At the wool sales to-day 12,963 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip wool were sold.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, March 7, 6 P. M.—Consols for money 101 9-16; do account 101 13-16. United States Bonds—4½s 115¼; 4s 126. Railroad Bonds—Milwaukee and St. Paul 93½; Canadian Pacific 55¾; Illinois Central 132½; Pennsylvania Central 60½; New York Central 119; Erie 25⅜; do seconds 95. Bar silver 51 1-16. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £13,000. Sugar, off A 20s. Petroleum, refined 5¾d. Linseed oil £20 10s@£21 5s. Turpentine, spirits 25s 9d@26s.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 76f 40c.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum 19¼m.

LIVERPOOL, March 7, 5 P. M.—Cotton is steady; middling upland 5⅞d; middling Orleans 6d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,800 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet. Wheat, No 1 California 7s 11d@8s 4d; No 2 do 7s 5d@7s 10d; red Western winter 8s 3d@8s 6d. Corn, new Western mixed 4s 11d; old do 5s 3d. Pork, prime mess 75s. Lard 47s 6d. Bacon, long clear 44s 6d; short clear 45s 6d. Linseed oil £20 9s@£21. Pale rosin 9s@10s 9d. Turpentine, spirits 26s 6d. Butter, United States finest 113s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady. Wheat receipts for the past three days 119,000 quarters; American 76,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, March 7, 3:30 P. M.—Bacon dull; Cumberland cut 39s 6d; long clear 44s; short ribs 44s; short clear 45s. Pork, prime Eastern mess dull at 81s; Western dull at 71s. Lard, prime Western is dull at 47s 6d. Corn, old mixed dull at 5s 4d; new mixed steady at 4s 11½d. Turpentine, spirits at London dull at 26s.

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PROPOSALS.

LETTING No. 29.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Mayor's office until Saturday, March 8, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:

PUMP REPAIRS.—For cleaning the public wells and repairing and keeping in repair the wooden pumps and all the parts thereof until September 1, 1884.

PUMP REPAIRS.—For repairing and keeping in repair the galvanized-iron wells in the city until September 1, 1884.

2,547—For improving the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the south side of Cawthon st., between Eighth and Ninth sts., by grading, paving and furnishing with metal gutters.

2,548—For improving the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the south side of Cawthon st., between Seventh and Eighth sts., by grading, paving and furnishing with metal gutters.

2,550—For improving the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the east side of Second st., between Oak st. and the first alley north of Oak st., by grading, paving and furnishing with metal gutters.

2,555—For constructing a brick cistern at or near the intersection of Main and Twenty-first sts. of the capacity of 300 barrels.

2,556—For improving the alley from Baxter ave. to East Broadway, and being the first alley northwestwardly from Highland ave., excepting 2½ ft. on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with the MacAdam pavement.

2,557—For improving the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the east side of Twenty-second st., between Chestnut and Magazine sts., by grading, paving and furnishing with metal gutters.

2,558—For improving the alley from the west line of Twenty-second to the first alley west of Twenty-second st., and between Madison and Chestnut sts., excepting 2½ ft. on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with the MacAdam pavement.

2,559—For improving the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the west side of Twenty-second st., between Madison and Chestnut sts., by grading, paving and furnishing with metal gutters.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same and the plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.

Property owners interested in the above work are requested to examine the plans, specifications, bids and letting sheets.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1884.

LETTING No. 30.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Mayor's office until Wednesday, March 12, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:

SEWER.—For constructing a 15-inch pipe sewer in both sidewalks of Broadway, from the sewer in Broadway at Third st., to the east line of Fifth street.

The above will be done according to the plans, drawings and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security and bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for the work.

Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.

Property owners interested in the above work are requested to examine the bids, plans and letting sheets.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 7, 1884.

MEDICAL.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

—TO—

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OF THE

Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

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"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in Calculous Affections, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Leucorrhea, Dropsy and Jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

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CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room 3, Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8.

A PECULIAR SUIT.

A Writ of Forcible Entry and Detainer Sued Out by the Hall Safe and Lock Company Against the Louisville Lithographing Company Decided for the Defendants.

A rather novel suit was tried in Esquire McCann's court yesterday. It was on a writ for forcible entry and detainer sued out by the Hall Safe and Lock Company vs. the Louisville Lithographing Company to prevent defendants from retaining possession of the upper part of the house occupied by the plaintiffs on the northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets. The house was leased by the plaintiffs some years ago, and the second and third stories were sub-let to the defendants, the agreement being that the sub-lease was to be only for one year, but that defendants were to have the refusal for each succeeding year. Some months ago the Lithographing Company purchased a large and heavy press, but before they could move it in their building Mr. Holman, the manager of the Safe and Lock Company, got out an injunction restraining them. It was claimed that the press was so heavy that there was great danger of its breaking through the floor. The matter was submitted to arbitrators, who decided that the fear was groundless, and the Lithographing Company moved the press in without delay. When the year's lease expired Mr. Holman refused to renew it to the defendants, and required them to vacate the premises. This they refused to do, claiming that it was tacitly understood that the house was held jointly, though nominally it was given to the plaintiffs. A writ for forcible entry and detainer was accordingly sued out. In the trial plaintiffs deposed that they desired to occupy the entire building, and had no intention of again leasing it. The defendants testified that if compelled to remove it would put them to an expense of at least $2,500, and claimed that the writ was a piece of spite-work on the part of the plaintiffs. The case was tried by a jury, who returned a verdict for the defendants.

A WARRIOR'S COUP D'ETAT.

Private Johnson, of the United States Recruiting Office, Cashes Two of His Captain's Checks and Takes His Departure.

Private James Johnson, clerk in the recruiting station of the United States army, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, has left for parts unknown. He took his departure, it is supposed, about Wednesday night or Thursday morning. He also took with him $190 which he had obtained upon two indorsed checks intrusted to him by Capt. A. B. Magowan, the officer in charge of the station. The checks were sent to the Captain in Sunday morning's mail, to be applied to paying off the soldiers and for some other purposes. He paid them out of his private bank account, and then being ordered to go down the river on a relief expedition Monday evening, he indorsed the checks and gave them to Johnson to deposit in bank. As soon as his superior officer took his departure Johnson got on a protracted spree, but this being his habit but little attention was paid to it. Wednesday night he went down to the O. and M. depot, on Fourteenth street, and there met Bob Brown, the genial Passenger Agent of the O. and M. railroad. Johnson was correspondingly genial, and he soon asked Mr. Brown to cash the checks, which the latter willingly consented to do. That was the last seen of Johnson, and after waiting till yesterday the soldiers came to the opinion that that genial warrior had deserted. The police were apprised of the matter and steps were taken to trace up the fugitive.

Johnson was serving his second enlistment, and was from New York. He does not bear an excellent reputation, being a drinking, worthless sort of fellow. Before he left he managed to get in debt to several saloons, and these are left to mourn his departure with Capt. McGowan and Col. Brown.

Dr. Tanner's Lectures.

The lecture given by Dr. Tanner in the ladies' course at the Polytechnic Society rooms yesterday was one of more than usual interest and practical value. The experiments were very fine, and illustrated the subjects dwelt upon so clearly as to need but few words of explanation. In the first part of the lecture experiments were given to illustrate the upward and downward pressure of the atmosphere; then it was shown that the air exerts pressure in all directions. The subject of pumps was then discussed, and those depending upon atmospheric pressure were explained and illustrated, and in this connection the action of the modern steam fire-engine was demonstrated by a beautiful experiment. The attendance was fine, and the ladies gave close attention throughout. In the talk next Friday hydrodynamics and specific gravity will be taken up. Monday night there will be a lecture in the Opera-house on the subject of chemistry and chemical manipulations.

BEGINNING OF THE END

The Anchorage Investigating Committee Hope to Complete Their Examination To-day.

The Testimony Adduced at the Session Held in the Lunatic Asylum Building Yesterday.

Dr. Riley Denies In Toto Charges Made Against Him by the Departed Doctor Ramsey.

A Trip Through the Wards Discloses Everything In as Neat and Clean a Condition as Possible.

A CORRECTION FROM DR. CLARKE.

The Investigating Committee met yesterday morning at Anchorage asylum and continued the examination of witnesses for Dr. Gale there. The testimony in the main was to counteract that of Dr. Ramsay and wife, and to prove that Dr. Gale had not neglected the management of the institution. Senators Martin and Peay and Representatives Walker and Parker were present, Dr. Jefferson being kept away by illness.

MR. BUD PAUL

was examined by Capt. Walker. He is a carpenter, residing in Louisville. He was employed at Anchorage from the 19th of May, 1879, to some time in 1880, and from June to December, 1882, as attendant and as night watch. He was placed on a ward as an attendant, under Price, as soon as he came to the asylum. After two months he was placed in another ward, under Ellis. At the time of Jansen's death witness was nightwatch. His duty was to see that patients kept quiet, and in case they needed medicine, to give it. The nigh twatch had general directions to give dogwood to violent patients, and if it did not quiet them, to get permission from the physician to give chloral.

As to the Rice case, he had been making a big noise for several nights, and dogwood had no effect on him. Witness went to Dr. Erwin and asked permission to give Rice some chloral. Erwin gave permission, and witness put two teaspoonfuls of chloral in a cup of water. Rice knocked this out of witness' hand, so he went to Baker and got him to help force the medicine on the patient. When Rice saw Baker coming he said he would take the medicine, and witness measured out all there was left in the bottle, one teaspoonful, and gave him the medicine. This was about 10 o'clock. When the next round was made in that ward, say about 2 o'clock,

RICE WAS DEAD.

Baker had gone back to bed and asleep, and was wakened by witness. Witness was not positive that he reported this death at once to Dr. Erwin, although it is a rule to make reports of sudden deaths at night as soon as they occur. No report was made to Dr. Gale, because he was away at the time. Witness had no suspicion that the chloral had anything to do with the death of Rice, because the dose was much smaller than usual, a tablespoonful being the customary dose. He was perhaps the last man to see Rice alive and the first to see him dead. When the Commissioner, Dr. Cary Blackburn, had examined witness concerning the death of Rice, he did not feel certain that he had asked permission of Dr. Erwin to administer the dose of chloral. He is positive that he asked permission now, because he has given the subject more thought than he had at that time. Dr. Cary Blackburn examined him on the matter about the second Board meeting (two months) after it occurred. Rice died the same night that Jansen did.

While witness was night watch he heard nothing and knew nothing of ducking. As an attendant he had given warm baths on orders; he had put their bodies in the water and left the head out. He had, he afterward admitted, "pushed two or three heads down." One patient ducked was named Ireland, and this was done in the heat of passion, because the patient had been fighting. Ireland resisted considerably, and two or three patients had helped carry him from the dining-room, where the trouble occurred, to the bath-room. He was not put to bed after this ducking, because it was not necessary. The fact that the man had been fighting was reported to Dr. Gale, but the ducking was not reported. Witness wanted permission to put Ireland in solitary confinement, but Dr. Gale would not give it. Ireland was a perfect autocrat, and wanted to rule everybody. Witness did not think he did wrong in getting mad at this man, because he was a thoroughly responsible patient. Another patient, Beck, was ducked for trying to escape. This patient, some time after, thanked witness for the ducking, because it had cured a ringing in his ears. This ducking was not reported, because no orders had been given to duck the man. He was not put to bed, as it was not considered necessary. Witness guessed that he knew of no other duckings without orders. His memory was gone when it came to remembering whether he had ever helped duck any one else. He had no curiosity to find out about promiscuous duckings as a punishment.

NO ILL-TREATMENT TOLERATED.

As to cruelty, witness had seen an attendant discharged for striking a patient with a little bit of a strap over a great big chinchilla overcoat. The noise made by the blows attracted Dr. Gale's attention, and he discharged the attendant, Patterson, for striking the man. Another attendant, Schite, was discharged for the same reason. Witness had never seen a patient hurt by the use of restraints. He had been an attendant at St. Joe, Mo., and the restraints used were about the same as at Anchorage, with the addition of medical restraints. Mr. Paul reiterated a statement made to the Commissioners that ducking was practiced at St. Joe despite a denial published by the Superintendent. To substantiate his statement, witness produced affidavits from John D. Campbell, Ella V. Black and Ressa Lambert, former attendants there, who all said that ducking was practiced at that institution. In the opinion of witness, Anchorage will compare very favorably with the St. Joe institution, and also with Longview, near Cincinnati. Ducking was practiced at the latter institution, where he had been an attendant. He declined to say whether he had ducked any one there, but said he had seen it done. Mr. Paul had taken no special interest in obtaining witnesses, although he admitted having asked one witness, Habech, to appear before the committee.

MR. W. A. OURSLER,

who has charge of the cemetery, was the next witness. He stated that bodies of patients are always kept at least twenty four hours after death. Rice was buried Monday evening and Jansen Tuesday morning. [Dr. Gale contended that Rice was buried Tuesday, after he returned home, but the witness was positive in his assertion.] Witness also looks after the garden, and stated that the vegetables furnished the inmates are all as good as could be had anywhere. It had always been Dr. Gale's instructions to witness to be careful and not work patients too hard in the garden. Witness said the improvements planned and carried out by Dr. Gale were many and good.

DR. F. D. RILEY

was the next witness, and he denied a number of statements made by Tom Moore. The first was that he had been absent for three weeks at one time, attending horse races, etc.; the second was that witness had stated that he had lost $100 at one time gambling. Dr. Riley explained that his absence at the time referred to was caused by ill health. Witness had never said to any one, "He is only a d— lunatic, duck him." He had never invited Moore to take a drink in the drug-room. These were direct lies told by Moore.

Some of the statements of Dr. Ramsay and his wife were also declared false. Mrs. Ramsay's statement that Mrs. Riley had not made a round of the wards for six months was unqualifiedly false. Dr. Ramsay's statement concerning cruelty to Mrs. Rice was false, as witness had investigated the case, and there was nothing whatever in it. Dr. Ramsay had made statements to parties at the asylum that were utterly false, and when accused of this by witness and Mr. Gaar he had apologized therefor. Dr. Ramsay had informed Miss Wagoner that Dr. Riley was a quack, and simply retained his position at the asylum because he is Dr. Gale's son-in-law. This is also a false statement.

Dr. Gale at this point stated that he did not discover that Ramsay was

SUCH A BAD MAN

until after he had recommended that his salary be raised, in January last. He knows now that Ramsay was a traitor, and was unworthy of belief.

Dr. Riley said he had heard a number of people say that Ramsay's character was bad, and they would not believe him on oath. All of this came out after the 3d of January, although the witness had had a suspicion that all was not right some time before. The occasion of all this trouble was a special spite the Ramsays had against Miss Wagoner, Miss Nannie Green and others in the institution. Witness had considered Ramsay an ordinary physician; sometimes he was not very bright.

So far as witness knew, the attendants always followed the instructions in regard to refractory patients given in the printed rules. He told of having ordered one woman, Mrs. Limbaugh, ducked for attempting to assassinate an attendant; this was done as a punishment and as a medicine. Emma Coleman had also been ducked for barricading herself in a room and refusing to allow an attendant or witness to enter. Mrs. Dresher was another patient who had been ordered ducked by Dr. Riley. She was very noisy and other medicines and opiates had failed to quiet her. The ducking and a dose of dogwood afterward did her much good.

DR. GALE ORDERS THIS.

Mrs. Purvis and Mrs. Gladd had been ducked by witness, by order of Dr. Gale. The former had been very violent, and needed a purgative. She would not take it, and witness forced it into her stomach through a tube passed into the nose. A ducking cured her. Mrs. Gladd was another violent patient, who would tear up her clothing. She was ducked, and rapidly recovered her mind afterward. When she left the asylum she told witness the ducking had cured her.

Witness had been called by Dr. Ramsay to see Mr. McDonnall after he died. He noticed his leg, and told Ramsay the leg was fractured or dislocated. As to whisky prescriptions, when witness saw a boy who looked like he had been overworked he would sometimes give him a prescription for a drink. Witness had never written a prescription, "Drinks for three," in his life. The statement of Ramsay was false. A number of instances were given of attendants who had been discharged for breaking the rules. Tom Moore was discharged for drunkenness; Howard for incompetency; a cousin or some relative of Moore for the same reason; two or three others, all of whom have given testimony in this investigation, had been discharged for cruelty or inefficiency. Mrs. Selvage was discharged peremptorily for strapping a female patient.

It was the duty of Mrs. Ramsay, as Supervisoress, to look into all the wards and see that everything was kept in order. She made a number of complaints which, on investigation, were utterly foundationless; simply made because she did not like the attendant, or something of that kind.

MISS MARY FOSTER

was the next witness. She is a very pleasant-looking young lady, and acts as a supernumerary attendant. She spoke of a case given in Mrs. Ramsay's deposition, in which she said Miss Wagoner had cruelly mistreated Mrs. Schwartzwalter in giving her a bath on the day she was placed in the asylum. There was no truth in this whatever. Witness was present all the time when the bath was given, and saw cruelty on the part of no one. Witness desired it understood that she was in league with no one to protect or shield attendants or officials, and intended to speak the truth, even if it would lose her position for her. She was an attendant at Indianapolis before she came to Anchorage, last August. Witness said she did not have to be watched, and would not stay in any institution that employed a detective to keep an eye on attendants. [This was a hit at Mr. Herr, who who had stated in a general way in his testimony the day before that the only way to find out what employes did was to watch them when they were not expecting it.] Witness thought patients at Anchorage were allowed more liberties than they were at Indianapolis. Mrs. Ramsay performed her duties as supervisoress as she thought correct, witness supposed. Witness, from what she had heard of Mrs. Ramsay, would not believe her under any circumstances whatever. Witness declined to state what her relations with Mrs. Ramsay were—"that doesn't belong to this investigation," she said.

MR. H. W. HENDERSHOT,

the kitchen supervisor, was the next witness. He had acted in various capacities under Dr. Forbes as well as Dr. Gale, and, so far as he could remember, the two administrations compared very well. There was no ducking or warm-bath restraints used under Dr. Forbes. A shower-bath was sometimes used. As to food, witness produced his diet-book for the past month, which showed the food given patients and amount thereof. He stated that the beef was the best, coffee was splendid, bacon sweet, bread better than could be had anywhere, and there was a good variety of vegetables. From the knowledge witness had of Dr. Ramsay, he would not believe any statement he should make, unless substantiated by some reliable person. Mrs. Ramsay's character was not the best. The saving in food, etc., has been large under Dr. Gale's administration. No cruelty of any description is permitted, and the Superintendent will discharge any one for an infraction of the rules. The grounds have been very much improved under Dr. Gale. Witness had seen two or three of the employes drunk at different times, but did not think Dr. Gale knew anything of it. Dr. Ramsay had been a hard drinker. Witness had never reported this to Dr. Gale, because he did not like to give any one away, and also because he occasionally took a nip himself. Witness knew nothing of any ducking, although he supposed there had been some. He had heard of one case—that of Sullivan: He knew none of the particulars. He had struck several patients, always in self-defense.

CAPT. E. A. GRAVES,

Steward at the asylum, was examined. He was appointed to his present office on the 1st of October last, but had known Dr. Gale some years before that time. When he first came to the asylum he was very much impressed with the general knoledge on all subjects possessed by Dr. Gale. Had there been any cruelty at the asylum, witness would have heard of it undoubtedly. He had heard of none. His salary as Steward is $1,000; the Commissioners fix the salary. The duties of the office are to purchase everything needed for the institution. Dr. Gale tells witness what is wanted, and he purchases it at the lowest cash price, quality considered. The accounts of the Steward were looked over, and any mysterious or doubtful entries were inquired into and explained.

Considerable discussion arose at this point concerning the operation of the farm. It seems the State allows $165 a year per capita, and then furnishes the farm of some 300 acres. This is worked by the asylum, and if anything can be made from it, that is so much more to pay expenses for the asylum. The accounts of the farm show a gross income of something near $1,000 per month, but the cost of running it is about $800, making a net income of say $200, which is added to the per capita. Dr. Gale explained to the committee how the farm was operated, and said that the saving to the State in the matter of produce, that would otherwise have to be purchased, is very large.

THROUGH THE WARDS.

After dinner a trip through the entire establishment was made by the committee. The kitchen and store-rooms were first visited, and everything was found clean and neat-looking. "That coffee machine" was examined and pronounced a very good invention. The female wards were next visited and a number of the patients questioned. Although some of them thought they had been badly treated at times, they all admitted that the food was good and there was no scarcity of it. The male wards were all visited, and the colored department also, and, whatever may be stated or proved concerning management on the part of Dr. Gale, it can not be said that the wards are not kept clean and neat.

The committee examined the books of the asylum last night, and hope to complete their investigation to-day.

The Suicide of Mr. G. F. Jones.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CENTRAL KENTUCKY LUNATIC ASYLUM, March 7, 1884.—The COURIER-JOURNAL of the 6th inst. contains an extract from the Glasgow *Times*, which is wholly untrue and does the management of this institution gross injustice. The article refers to the suicide of Mr. G. F. Jones at the asylum February 14. Any one who has had any experience in the treatment of these cases will know something of the wonderful persistency with which these unfortunate patients cling to the determination to destroy themselves. An examination of the different asylum reports of the country will reveal many such cases every year. The case referred to was a remarkable instance of the ingenuity displayed in carrying this determination into effect.

The editor of the *Times* states that "Jones was buried by the asylum authorities" and "not a line or word was written to his friends concerning the matter."

This statement is without a semblance of the truth. It is the custom of the asylum authorities to notify the friends of patients dying in the asylum promptly, by telegraph, if possible; if not, my mail. On the morning of Mr. Jones' suicide a postal card was written to his brother, in Metcalfe county, saying: "Your brother died this morning; particulars by letter." By the same mail a letter was dispatched to him, giving a full account of the manner of his death, and stating that his remains would be buried in the asylum cemetery, and requesting instructions as to their final disposition. He acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and asked that the cost of having the body shipped to him by express be ascertained and sent to him. This was done, and at his further request the body was shipped to him by express, and the undertaker was instructed to telegraph from Louisville when it would arrive.

F. H. CLARKE.

Taking a Few Days Off at Lexington.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, March 7.—The Investgating Committee decided this morning to adjourn until Tuesday. Senators Smith and Elliott and Representative Harcourt were compelled to be in Frankfort to-day and to-morrow, and this did not leave a quorum. It was accordingly decided to adjourn until Tuesday, when the full committee will be present. It is thought that two more days will finish the work.

THE COURTS.

In the United States Court yesterday the entire day was devoted to the bonds of distillers. Most of them amounted to about $2 50, and each case cost the Government $50 whether the $2 50 was collected or not.

The case of the United States against Marshal Crittenden has been postponed till the next term of court.

The trial of Yost, the alleged counterfeiter, will come up to-day. The case is attracting some attention from the desperate fight that is being made to save Yost.

The damage suit of Thomas Swofford vs. John Borders, D. Jenkins, J. F. Shelten, D. W. Coblens, N. M. Johnson, Dr. Bush and S. Alcox will come up to-day. The suit is for $50,000. Swofford lives in Jeffersonville, and the others live in Henry county, Ky. He alleges that last July the defendants broke into his house, in Carroll county, and with guns pointed at his head, sought to make him confess that he was guilty of an express robbery. He also alleges that he was beaten and bruised and in general very badly treated. He was left forty yards from home in his night clothes. His wife and family suffered much from alarm and anxiety. A large number of people are interested, and the suit is expected to develop some interesting facts.

THE STATE COURTS.

GEORGE E. SNYDER filed suit yesterday against Tracy, Holt & Co., for $250 due on a partnership account.

B. F. RUHL was granted a divorce from his wife, Johanna G. Ruhl, yesterday. The grounds for divorce were lewd conduct and a confirmed habit of drunkenness. Andrew Schaeffer got a divorce from his wife, Mena, on the grounds of abandonment.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT, MARCH 7.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. Louis Sampson: knowingly receiving stolen property; continued to 28th of April. Same vs. Jno. Thompson, grand larceny; continued to 11th of April. Same vs. M. Crowe, cutting; jury; verdict of guilty of misdemeanor and fined $50. Same vs. John Gleunon, robbery; verdict of not guilty.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Nothing done.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Hartman vs. Atkinson; law and facts submitted to court; judgment for defendant. Ohio Valley Press Brick Co. vs. Meriwether; jury; verdict and judgment for defendant. Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CHANCERY COURT.—Nevin vs. Allen; postponed to 14th. Shapinsky vs. Shapinsky; postponed to 21st. Simmons vs. McKee; postponed to 14th. Beck vs. Glover; postponed to 21st. Adams vs. Same; postponed to 21st. Vancleave vs. Price & Co.; postponed to 14th. Roederer vs. Roederer; submitted. Stoebbe vs. Stoebbe; submitted. Simon vs. Buetgenback; submitted. Robbert vs. Hotopp; postponed to 11th. Selvage vs. Thompson; submitted. City of Louisville vs. Greer; postponed to 11th. Faust vs. Schumpff; submitted. Manhauer vs. Hart; submitted. Forwood vs. Forwood; remanded. Effinger vs. Effinger; postponed to 11th. Robenair vs. Garver; submitted. Wright and wife, on petition; submitted. Reynolds vs. Reynolds; submitted. Fischer, Leaf & Co. vs. Blair; submitted. McGouigale vs. Sale; motion overruled. Shadburn vs. Jones; response insufficient. Krauther vs. Flannery; demurrer sustained. Ormsby vs. Lemon; judgment. Bridwell vs. Thomas; judgment. Board of Trustees vs. Tatum; judgment. Fogarty vs. Fogarty; instructions filed. Ruhl vs. Ruhl; judgment. Hindsen Hotel vs. Hamilton; judgment. Fulton vs. Fulton; judgment. Mundy vs. Duval; judgment. Hatzfield vs. Ulrich; judgment. Gorley vs. Gorley; petition dismissed. Weber vs. McClish; attachment sustained. Schaffer vs. Schaffer; judgment. Stackmire vs. Stackmire; submission set aside and remanded. Masonic Savings Bank vs. Fleck; opinion filed and motion overruled. Roode vs. Hoffler; judgment and motion to transfer sustained. Humphrey vs. Quigley; Commissioner's report filed. Weber vs. Mayer; Commissioner's report filed. Ormsby vs. Ormsby; order to pay. Shane vs. Forsythe; report of sale filed. Hunt vs. McPherson; report of sale filed. Chamberlin vs. Pitcher; time to answer. Esselman vs. Henneberger; order reference. Vogt vs. Vogt; amended petition filed. Anderson vs. Anderson; order to pay and order to leave. Eisenman & Sons vs. Barbour; response filed and rule respited till the 14th. Stucky vs. Standard Grocery Company; Commissioner's report confirmed. Stoll vs. Stoll; order rule. Wright vs. Crucible Steel Co.; order pay and order leave. Louisville and Evansville Mail-line vs. Barbour; one week to answer. Sullivan vs. Hays; motion, and assigned to 11th. Monahan vs. Monahan; exhibits filed. Holloran vs. Dougherty; reply filed. Smith vs. Caldwell; assignment filed. German National Bank vs. Rudd; supplemental petition and affidavit filed. Homestead Association vs. Davison; rule respited. Avery vs. Meikle; rule respited to 14th. Schuman vs. Schuman; response filed, and assigned to 14th. Neal, Keith & Co. vs. Bennett; amended petition filed. Irwin vs. Wisotzki; appearance entered. Workingmen's B. and L. Association vs. Mack; motion to set aside and motion to confirm, and postponed to 8th. Metzer vs. Bender; amended answer filed. Graves vs. Graves; order. Wens vs. City of Louisville; amended petition, answers and amended answer filed, and agreed order. Keisker vs. Meyer; report filed. Winkler vs. Heil; dismissed. Ricketts vs. Pfferkorns; order pay and order leave. Bank of Kentucky vs. Johnson; order leave. Same vs. Morgan; order leave. Spratt vs. Halsey; order leave. Curry vs. Mutual Benefit Association; rule respited one week. Laurence vs. Simmons, &c.; submission set aside and assigned to the 14th. Bensinger vs. Derg; sale confirmed. Gleason vs. Gebhart; order leave. Koecker vs. Mayer; amended petition filed. Hite vs. Heafer; receipt filed. McGary vs. Haley; time to answer. McMeekin vs. Shipley; order pay and order rule returnable 14th, order leave. Bate vs. Fried; time to reply. Hampton vs. Hampton; assignment filed. Granger vs. Newcomb-Buchanan Co.; attachment renewed. Simon vs. Wieder; reply and demurrer filed and submitted. Sewers vs. Spears; attachment issued. Thompson vs. Haeberle; answer filed. Burt vs. Wisotzki; answer filed. Knoblock vs. Timmins; answer and reply filed. Henderson vs Allender; assignment filed. Ormsby vs. Ormsby; order leave. Young vs. Slaughter; deed ordered. Gleason vs. Dulaney; answer and exhibit filed. Baurman vs. Cochran; agreement filed. Masonic Savings Bank vs. Fleck; motion and assigned to 18th. Speed vs. Fidelity Trust Company; orders and submitted.

Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

SUBMITTED CASES SENT TO THE CHANCELLOR.—Mayfield vs. Brown. Stobel vs. Townsend. Clem vs. Clem. Henderson vs. Henderson. Hammon and wife, on petition. Bean vs. Haffendorfer. Robinson & Co. vs. Garver. Ferguson vs. Troye. Schneider vs. Schneider. Loving, Crutcher & Co. vs. Johnston. Fishback vs. Rienninger. Henning vs. City of Louisville. Kennedy vs. Hyatt. Duvall vs. Goodson. City of Louisville vs. Taylor. Duelle vs. Duelle.

Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

CITY COURT.—Assault to Rob—Henry Gates; amended to disorderly conduct and fined $10. Drunk and Disorderly—Pat Welch; continued till March 11. George Ralston; $5 fine. James Carter; $5 fine; suspended. Frank Muttorar; $5 till costs and own bond of $250 for six months. Andy Dichmann; $5 till costs. Disorderly Conduct—Wm. Reynolds; dismissed. Lottie Watson and Jennie Buckley; $5 each till costs. Malicious cutting—Annie Doty; continued till to-day. Housebreaking—George Gies and Tom Fogarty; continued till March 11. Michael Malony and Emma Hayden; suspended, and discharged on payment of costs, and fine of $5 for latter case.

COURT CALENDAR, MARCH 8.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Cook, &c., vs. Barrow; two cases. Kerr & Co vs. C. and L. U. S. M. L. Co.; Anderson vs. Wiggington; Goodfellow vs. O. and M. R. R. Co.; Moffat vs. Kalb; Beverley & Co. vs. Picktet Artificial Ice Co.; Tobe vs. Williams; Commonwealth vs. Hoke, &c.; Moss vs. Sawyer; Dewald vs. Kirchgessner, &c.; Whipple vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor; Crowe, executrix, vs. Banmon; Bonhomme vs. Price, &c.; Heortz vs. Heins; Miller vs. Beck; Bane vs. Travelers' Insurance Co.; Peter vs. Reuter; Zwick, Greenwald & Co. vs. Louisville Buggy Co.; Wells vs. Davis; Kellar vs. Mitchell; Dorsey vs. Heide; Lindley vs. C., O. and S. W. R. R. Co.; Symmes vs. Tracey; Dunn vs. Louisville Electric Light Co.; Brown vs. May; Downey vs. Allin.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Nothing on docket.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT—Sulzer vs. Williamson; Ruby vs. Enders & Co.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION — CONFLICTING PATENTS—AGREEMENT FIXING DIVIDING LINES.

Thacker vs. Crawford, &c.

(Not to be reported.) Filed March 4, 1884. Appeal from Lee Circuit Court. Opinion of the Court by Judge PRYOR, granting rehearing and reversing.

First—In an action of trespass for breaking and entering the close where the title is brought in issue the judgment as between the parties determines the title in the same manner that a recovery in ejectment would, and although the recovery is only for one cent in damages the Court of Appeals has jurisdiction.

Second—When patents conflict as to boundary, the first entry and claim, in the absence of an actual occupancy and inclosure within the interference, must prevail.

Third—A verbal agreement fixing a dividing line is binding, particularly when acquiesced in by the parties for many years.

H. C. Lilly & Son for appellant; John L. Scott for appellee.

TRUSTS—DISCRETION OF TRUSTEE—JURISDICTION OF CHANCELLOR.

Cromey, Trustee, &c., vs. Bull, &c.; Bull, &c., vs. Cromey, Trustee, &c.; Snively's Guardian vs. Same.

(To be reported.) Filed March 6, 1884. Appeals from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Judge PRYOR, reversing first case and affirming last two cases.

First—When the trustee of a discretionary power acts fraudulently or abuses the power confided to his discretion, by refusing to execute the trust, or in the attempt to exercise it does that which is unreasonable and calculated to defeat the purpose of its creation, the Chancellor will interfere at the instance of the parties in interest for the preservation of the trust estate, and will see that the trustee discharges his duties as such.

Second—A testator provided by his will that the profits arising from his business and the proceeds of any final sale thereof should form a trust fund in the hands of his executor for the use of his children, and that upon the death of any child so much of his share of this trust fund as remained unexpended should pass to his descendants. The testator then provides that the executor "may, in his discretion, pay out of said profits, as they accumulate, to any of my children the whole or a part of their portion of the same, as he shall deem proper in view of their necessities or capacity to use the same advantageously in business, or he may invest the same in real estate, to be held in like trusts * * * or he may use the same in improving any real estate held under this will, or invest it in any other way that to him may seem best, and his discretion therein shall not be questioned or controlled."

Held: That under this clause the executor is not confined to an advancement of such sums as will supply the children with the mere necessaries of life, but he is invested with plenary power to give to the children, as the parent could have done, any part or all of their portion of their income in the event they manifest a capacity to take care of it, and of this the executor or trustee is made the sole judge, and his discretion, except for fraud, bad faith or an abuse of the trust, can not be questioned or controlled.

Third—Even when the child is capable of managing his estate the trustee can not be compelled to pay the whole of the income over to him, but may invest it in real estate or in any other way that to him may seem best.

Fourth—The power of the executor or trustee to make investments in personal securities necessarily follows from the clause of the will quoted, which contains something more than a general power to invest at the discretion of the trustee, but, notwithstanding the broad discretion conferred, the trustee must be at least ordinarily diligent in making inquiry as to the solvency of the securities in which he invests.

Young & Trabue for Snively; Brown & Davie, and James Harlan for E. and R. F. Bull; John C. Russell and George B. Eastin for Wm. Cromey, Mary A. Bull and John Snively.

John B. Baskins and E. W. C. Humphrey, *guardians ad litem.*

MADE ONE.

Fifteen Marriage Licenses Issued by the County Clerk for the Week Just Ended.

Fifteen marriage licenses were issued this week, and thirty matrimonially-inclined people were many happy. The first twelve couples of the list were white, the last three colored:

Henry Wollanzeau and Wilhelmina Schickley.
Wm. G. Brown and Mollie Stinson.
Casper Adams and Louisa Korb.
George Schneider and Minnie Schwartz.
Julius Leon and Cora Murtsberger.
John J. Schaurer and Clara Koch.
Joseph Specht and Kate Ernst.
John T. Cope and Lulu Lunhardt.
Harry Rose and Lou Ella Fuget.
George Straeffer, Jr., and Carrie Hoerter.
George W. Fanis and Ollie Hester.
W. C. W. McKee and Mattie Hackett.
Henry Morris and Mollie Slaughter.
George Smith and Sallie Overall.
John Morton and Viola McDougal.

Deaths Yesterday.

The following deaths were reported yesterday: White—Wm. Pinkhert, aged 56, cirrhosis of liver; Christian Eichholtz, aged 81, old age; John E. Bott, aged 14, capillary bronchitis; Arthur Whalen, aged 53, cancer of liver; James Bohon, aged 65, consumption; Fred. Miller, aged 29, consumption; Anna Owens, aged 5, gangren of face; Maria Gatrite, aged 68, consumption.

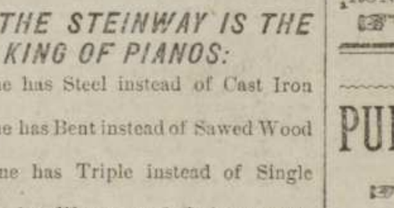
Veterinary.

BONE SPAVIN—S. B., Del Roy, O.: For spavin there is nothing better than Gombault's Caustic Balsam used according to directions. If we knew anything better, we should say so.

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With Chief Office in Louisville.

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—AND—

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mr15 Satf 1or8p

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